THE GREATEST
National Weekly
Newspaper
IN THE
UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION
OVER
225,000
EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES
SENT FREE
TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836.
TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.
EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR, NO. 15.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

COPYRIGHT
1913
A.C. McCLURG
-CO-

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Yes! you say 'was'? he is dead?"

I caught the groping hand in mine, and held it tightly in the grasp of my fingers. She made no movement, but I could distinguish her quick breathing, see her dark eyes.

"Yes; you must listen quietly. We reached here at dusk. There was a band of Indian raiders camped yonder near the foot of the lake, and so we crossed over to this island to avoid them. We stumbled upon this hut while seeking a camping spot. It was dark, and apparently deserted. The front door was latched, but unlocked, and we ventured inside, feeling our way through the gloom, until we came to a door leading into the rear room. You know the arrangement?"

She did not respond, or remove her eyes from my face.

"When we opened this a huge mastiff leaped savagely at us. In the darkness he fastened his jaws on Brady's arm—the scout with me—and had to be killed by a knife thrust. Then we procured a light with which to search, and found the body of a man lying on the floor."

"Dead?"

"Murdered; his head crushed from behind with an axe. He was an old man, with snow-white beard."

"How did you know he was Raoel D'Auvray?"

"By this medal pinned to his breast," I answered, holding it forth, "a French decoration."

She grasped it, bending her head so as to see better, and, for a moment, her slender form shook with an emotion she could not restrain, involuntarily I rested a hand upon her shoulder, but the touch aroused her, and she stepped back, standing erect.

"The medal was his; he always wore it. But was that all? Was nothing else found?"

"There was a red army jacket flung across a box; but while we were eating later in the other room, someone stole in through the back door, and carried that away."

She raised her hands to her head, with a gesture of despair.

"I—I believe part of what you have told me," she confessed, her voice trembling. "It—it is in my heart to believe all, but—but I cannot. You are not telling me the truth—not all the truth. You knew of this house; you—you came here deliberately, and—and brought your men with you."

"I deny that, Mademoiselle. We stumbled upon the place by accident."

"Oh, you drive me crazy with your denials!" she exclaimed passionately. "I will not listen longer. You are Joseph Hayward; you admit that yourself. No! do not talk to me, or attempt to stop me! I am going to my—my father."

I stood aside and let her pass, yet followed as she entered the door. The interior was black, except for a slight glow as from a dying fire showing dimly through the inner door. The dead dog lay shapeless in the middle of the floor, and she stopped, staring at the grim shadow.

"I will bring light," I said gently, "if you can permit me to pass."

She stepped aside, without answering, holding back her short skirt, as though seeking thus to avoid all contact. I stepped over the dog into the other room, hurt beyond words at the action, yet holding a grip on my temper. The fire was a mere smouldering bed of embers, and Schultz, stretched out on the bench, a pack for a pillow, was sleeping soundly. The very sight of his round, cherubic face, upturned and placid, brought back my good humor instantly. With difficulty I ignited again the bit of pine we had utilized as a torch, and, with it blazing brightly, returned to the other room, leaving the fellow undisturbed.

"Why that torch?" she questioned. "Are there no candles on the shelf?"

"What shelf? over there? I had not thought to look."

"You had not!" her eyes seemed full of wonder. "Why, you knew they were always kept there."

Her gaze followed me curiously while I found one, and lighted it, but as the yellow flame illumined the small room, again deserted me, to rest once more upon the motionless figure lying near the wall, which Brady had mercifully covered with a blanket. She stood still, her hands clasped, her face like marble. Still holding the candle in one hand, I bent down, and drew back gently the edge of the blanket, exposing the dead man's face and white beard. In spite of his violent death the features were composed, in no way distorted; he appeared like one lying there asleep. For a moment the girl never stirred, her attitude strained, her wide-open, tearless eyes on the peaceful upturned countenance. It seemed to me she had even ceased to breathe. Then she sank slowly upon her knees beside the body, her hand close to the cold cheek.

"Father! Father!" she sobbed, as if in sudden realization of the truth. "It is you!"

Her hat had fallen to the floor, and her wealth of dark hair unloosened completely hid her face. She had forgotten my presence; everything but her grief. I drew back silently, stuck the sputtering candle on a box, where it burned bravely, and left the room. As I glanced back from the doorway, odd shadows flickered along the walls, and she still knelt there, a vague, indistinct figure. In the other room I found a chair, and sat down, staring dumbly into the smouldering fire.

CHAPTER XV.

Mademoiselle's Story.

In the intense silence, the gloom of that room lit only by those smouldering embers, with Schultz sleeping undisturbed against the wall, my thought could not be divorced from the lonely girl sobbing above her dead. I was tired, every muscle aching, and each nerve throbbing with pain, yet never was my brain more active, or sleepless. The sudden cry which had burst from her lips, thrilling with inexpressible anguish, the pressing of her warm cheek against his cold flesh, the unrepressed sobs shaking her slender form, had brought to me instantly a new conception of this girl of the wilderness. She was no longer a wild thing, reckless, half savage, possibly treacherous, but a woman, actuated by love, tender-hearted and true. For a time it blotted out the past, even the dark stain of Indian blood, the misunderstandings, the inconsistency. I remembered only her grief, her swift surrender to tears.

Yet the misunderstandings came back haunting me like so many ghosts; the mystery grew darker as I pondered. Even the memory of her face flickered before my eyes, never appearing twice alike — now alluring, and again repellant. Was she of dual nature, womanly and savage by turn, as the instincts of two races dominated her action? Yet this could never account for her distrust of me, her continued insistence upon having previously known me. Ay! and she meant it! There was no attempt at deceit, no acting in all this; her full faith in the charge was written upon her face, found echo upon her lips. She believed me to be another man, a pretended British officer, a traitor to her people, a scoundrelly spy. Yet she applied to him my name. That was the strangest part of it all. For the moment, sitting there my face in my hands, I was almost again persuaded she was insane; that some ghostly hallucination had taken subtle possession of her mind. But no, that could not be. The very memory of the girl drove away the vague suspicion; it was unbelievable. A thousand questions surged into my mind, no one of which I could answer—who was she? What had been her life? How could the black wilderness bring forth such a flower? Why did D'Auvray lead his life of exile among savages? What would the daughter do now that he was dead? Could it be true that she was of Indian blood? A Wyandot? Even so, how could such as she, with her education, her knowledge of civilization, her refinement and beauty, be content with a life in the wigwam? What purpose, what object could compensate for such a sacrifice as this must involve? And who was this man, this other Joseph Hayward, if such really existed, with whom she confounded me? What was he to her? to her father? Could he have been the murderer? Could it have been his red jacket that lay there, forgotten in his flight, certain evidence of guilt?

I arose to my feet, and strode nervously across the floor. These questions had driven from my mind all recollection of where I was, of my surroundings—the gloomy black forest, the starlit lake without, the flame of the distant camp, of Brady skulking in the gloom, the leagues of circling woods about us, Indian haunted and treacherous, the council of the tribes toward which we journeyed. She had said the dead man—her father—was Wa-pa-tee-tah. Then why should we go on? Our mission to the North was ended; we bore no longer any message for the Wyandots. But could I desert her? Could I now turn coldly back with this mystery unsolved, these questions unanswered? Could I leave her unprotected and alone to drift back once more to the life of a savage? Yet, after all, what else was there to do? She possessed no faith, no confidence in me; she would never believe even what I had to tell. Nevertheless I would tell it—yes! and somehow compel her to believe! I stood up straight, and determined, my course of action mapped out. Here, now, this very night, as soon as her first grief had subsided, and she should again come to me, I would tell her the whole truth, insist upon her doing the same, and then speak to her of the future. There should be no faltering of words, no further concealment between us. I could do no less; as a man I could do no less, and—and, somehow, out of that back room, out of its shadows, loneliness and death, she seemed calling to me, this maiden of the forest.

Even as I stared toward the open door, the girl herself appeared, outlined against the candle flame. She had bound up the loosened strands of hair, and her dark eyes, dry and tearless, looked straight at me. I doubt if she saw Schultz at all as she came

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

T. R. OUTLINES HIS TERMS FOR LEADING G. O. P.

Colonel Tells Caller Party Must Stand Firmly Behind Him in a Fight.

Oyster Bay, L. I., April 6.—For the first time since he has been seriously considered for the Republican nomination for President Colonel Roosevelt has made clear the terms upon which he will accept the nomination and his foreign and internal policies if elected.

This declaration of principles, it became known yesterday, was made to a recent visitor, a member of Congress, who is to be a delegate to the Chicago convention.

Gives His Platform.

He came to Sagamore Hill with a party of three prepared to offer tentative allegiance. Ere he left the visitor was told that before he and his colleagues decided to nominate the ex-President they must be agreed:

1—That it is to the interest of the United States to nominate him and therefore in the interest of the Republican party.

2—That there will be no "pussy footing" on any issue Roosevelt has raised.

3—That the platform must be antihyphen.

4—That it must be for a policy of ample and thorough preparedness to the end that Americans of whatever creed may be protected in their rights the world over.

5—That such a policy should be adopted as the best way by which to maintain honorable peace with all the world and avoid war.

As the story of the colonel's declaration of principles is told the congressman delegate found Colonel Roosevelt in conference with three friends in the 'trophy room when he arrived at Sagamore Hill.

"You know, Colonel," he is reported as saying, "I may make up my mind that we will have to nominate you."

Colonel Roosevelt was on his feet at once. "Well," he declared proudly, his right fist into the palm of his left hand, "now let me give you a piece of advice."

This in substance is the advice which followed:

"If you have any doubt on the subject do not nominate me. Get it perfectly clear in your head that if you nominate me it mustn't be because you think it is to my interest, but because you think it is in your interest and the interest of the Republican party and because you think it to the interest of the United States to do so.

"And more than that, don't you do it if you expect me to pussy foot on any single issue I have raised. Don't be for me unless you are prepared to say that every citizen of this country has got to be pro-United States first, last and all the time, and no pro-anything else at all, and that we stand for every good American everywhere whatever his birthplace or creed and wherever he now lives and that in return we demand that he be an American and nothing else with no hyphen about him.

"America First."

"Every American citizen must be for America first and for no other country even second and he hasn't any right to be in the United States at all if he has any divided loyalty between this country and any other. "I don't care a rap for the man's creed or birthplace or national origin so long as he is a straight United States. I am ofr him if he is straight United States and if he isn't I am against him.

"And don't you nominate me unless you are prepared to take the position that Uncle Sam is to be strong enough to defend his rights and to defend everyone of his people wherever those people are and he can't be strong enough unless he prepares in advance.

"I am not for war; on the contrary, I abhor an unjust or a wanton war, and I would use every honorable expedient to avoid even a just war, but I feel with all my heart that you don't in the long run avoid a war by making other people believe that you are afraid to fight for your own rights.

"Uncle Sam must never wrong the weak, he must never insult anyone or wantonly give cause for offense to either the weak or the strong. The surest possible way to enable him to keep the peace and to keep it on terms that will enable Americans to hold their heads high and not hang them in shame, is for him to be so prepared in advance. And I mean prepared in his own soul as well as with his army and navy; that when he says anything the rest of the world will know that he means it and that he can make it good.

"Don't forget that that isn't a course that provokes war. It is the only course that in the long run prevents war and secures national self-respect and guarantees the honor of this country and the rights of its citizens wherever they may be."

This declaration of Colonel Roosevelt is believed to be his way of serving notice upon his ancient foe, the old guard, that it will not do to try and run on a platform that deals in platitudes or is designed to attract through ambiguous phrase any element of the voting population that might be repelled by an out-and-out statement of principles.

It is also the nearest he has come to saying that he is a candidate for the presidency.

SCOTCH CONSCIENCE MUST NAG SOMETHING TERRIBLE

Washington, April 7.—The secondhand conscience came into being today when a woman in Scotland sent to the treasury department ten pounds sterling to be added to the conscience fund. A letter accompanying the contribution explained the sender had received a rich bequest from a person who, she had reason to suspect, had evaded payment of American customs duties some 20 years ago.

WINTER WHEAT BELOW AVERAGE, U. S. REPORTS

Washington, April 7.—The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture today announced the following estimates from representatives of its correspondents and agents:

The average condition of winter wheat on April was 78.3 per cent of a normal, against 88.8 on April 1, 1915, and 87.3, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916, of 9.4 points, as compared with an average decline past 10 years of 3.5 points between these dates. Upon the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest, condition April 1 forecasts a production of about 495,000,000 bushels, which compares with 655,045,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1915.

1 was 87.8 per cent of a normal, against 89.5 on April 1, 1915, and 89.9 the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1.

DENIES GERMAN AGGRESSION HERE

Chancellor Delivers Most Important Speech to Reichstag in Many Months.

Berlin, via Sayville Wireless, April 5.—In a notable speech in the German reichstag today Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg denounced reports that Germany contemplated any aggression against the United States after the war or that she would attempt to conquer Canada. Reports that she had in mind the acquisition of other American territory were equally silly, he declared, as Germany was fighting for her existence and her future and not for possession of foreign soil.

That Germany has made peace overtures which were rejected by the allies, was admitted by the imperial chancellor.

The most impressive part of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was his declaration that Germany does not contemplate aggression against the United States at this or any future time.

"Last spring," said the speaker, "a campaign of calumny was directed against us in which it was said that, after this war, we intended to rush against the American continent. That we would first attempt to conquer Canada. This was the silliest of all the inventions directed against us. Equally silly was the report that we coveted the acquisition of any American territory in Brazil or any other country in the Americas.

"We are fighting for our very existence and for our future. We fight for Germany and not for space in any foreign land."

The chancellor reviewed the military and political situation. He denied that Germany's force had been expended, pointing to the Verdun operations as proof to the contrary. He reiterated that Germany could not be starved out and insisted upon her right to defend herself against attempts to starve her.

The chancellor called attention to the fact that since his last speech in the reichstag, the Dardanelles enterprise of the allies had ended in disaster, the Serbian campaign had been brought to a successful conclusion by the German, Austro-Hungarian troops, that Albania and Montenegro have been taken by the German allies, that the English attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara has been checked, that the Russian advance into Turkey has been checked following the occupation of Erzerum by them, that the Italian offensive has failed and that the Russian attacks against the Austro-Hungarians on the Galician front have broken down.

"On September 9," added the chancellor, "Germany declared her readines to enter into peace negotiations, but then, as now, the allies declined," said the chancellor. "Let us suppose that I suggest to Premier Asquith of England, that we sit down at a table and examine the possibilities of peace and Mr. Asquith should begin with the demand that Prussia's military power shall first be crushed. The conversation would be ended before it began. To that demand there is only one answer left and that is the answer of the sword. If our adversaries want to continue this slaughter of human beings, want to continue the devastation of Europe, theirs is the guilt."

MUST WIN HILLS TO WIN VERDUN

San Antonio Light

The battle of Verdun has now been in progress for more than a month, and the end is not in sight. The Germans have pushed the French lines back closer to Verdun, but they have, as yet, made no really decisive gain toward capturing the fortress. Whether they will achieve the result for which they have already sacrificed so many lives remains to be seen.

Those who are attempting to follow the fighting with some idea of what it really means should bear in mind two names—Pepper Hill and the Ridge of Charny. When the Germans have taken either one or both of these positions they will have placed Verdun in danger of capture. Until they have taken one or both of them they are very far from taking Verdun.

Roughly speaking, the French position at Verdun is that of a horseshoe with the curve toward the north. The German lines are on the southeast, east, northeast, north and northwest of Verdun. In the center or northern curve stands Pepper Hill. If the Germans should take that position they might be able to break the French line and move down the valley of the Meuse river straight on Verdun. Until they have taken the hill, such a proceeding is impossible.

The Ridge of Charny, may be said to form the left side of the horseshoe. It is really a prolongation of Pepper Hill, and about thre hundred feet above the level of the Meuse river. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the last main line fronting the German line to the northwest of Verdun. A railroad runs close behind and parallel to it, and it is therefore close to the French line of supply. If the Germans could capture it they would deal a heavy blow to the French prospects of holding the town of Verdun, but until they have taken it they cannot seriously threaten the French main position from the northwest.

In considering the gains reported by the Germans in the advance upon Verdun it must not be forgotten that the French are here pursuing the tactics they have followed ever since the battle of the Marne. They have never attempted to hold their foremost positions in full strength, but have allowed the Germans to attack, and having inflicted all possible loss upon them, to fall back upon their main line, which so far as Verdun is concerned reaches from Douaumont on the northeast, past Pepper Hill on the north, to the Ridge of Charny on the southwest. The Germans are close to Douaumont and Pepper Hill, but they are four miles from the Ridge of Charny, and gaining very slowly, if at all in this part of the field. If the Germans succeed in pushing the French back to the Ridge of Charny they will have arrived at all points against the main-line of the French, and the final struggle for Verdun will have commenced.

When the dispatches announce that the Ridge of Charny and Pepper Hill have been taken Verdun will be in imminent danger of capture. Until those positions have been captured, the French, so far as all practical military purposes are concerned, may be said to be holding fast.

DAVID DUNNE

Copyright, 1912:
Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

"But you paid me for it," protested David.

"That's all right. Your mother was pretty good to me when I was a boy. She dried my mop of hair for me once so my stepmother would not know I'd been in swimming. Tell her I sent the cream to her. Say, you were right about Mis M'ri making the best cream in the country. It used to be a chronic pastime with her. That's how I guessed what you had when you said you came from there. Whenever there was a picnic or a surprise party in the country she always furnished the ice cream. Isn't she married yet?'

"No."

"Doesn't she keep company with some lucky man?"

"No," again denied the boy emphatically.

"What's the matter? She used to be awfully pretty and sweet."

"She is now, but she don't want any man."

"Well, now, David, that isn't quite natural you know. Why do you think she doesn't want one?"

"I heard say she was crossed once."

"Crossed, David? And what might that be?" asked Forbes in a delighted feint of perplexity.

"Disappointetd in love, you know."

"Yes; it all comes back now—the gossip of my boyhood days. She was going with a man when Barnabas' wife died and left two children—one a baby—and Miss M'ri gave up her lover to do her duty by her brother's family. So Barnabas never married again?"

"No; Miss M'ri keeps house and brings up Jud and Janey."

"I remember Jud—mean little shaver. Janey must be the baby."

"She's eight now."

"I remember you, David. You were a little toddler of four—all eyes. Your folks had a place right on the edge of town."

"We left it when I was six years old and came out here," informed David.

Forbes' groping memory recalled the gossip that had reached him in the Far West. "Dunne went to prison," he mused, "and the farm was mortgaged to defray the expenses of the trial.' He hastened back to a safer channel.

"Miss M'ri was foolish to spoil her life and the man's for fancied duty," he observed.

David bridled.

"Barnabas couldn't go to school when he was a boy because he had to work so she and the other children could go. She'd ought to have stood by him."

"I see you have a sense of duty, too. This county was always strong on duty. I suppose they've got it in for me because I ran away?"

"Mr. Brumble says it was a wise thing for you to do. Uncle Larimy says you were a brick of a boy. Miss Rhody says she had no worry about her woodpile getting low when you were here."

"Poor Miss Rhody! Does she still live alone? And Uncle Larimy—is he uncle to the whole community? What fishing days I had with him! I must look him up and tell him all my adventures. I have planned a round of calls for tonight — Miss M'ri, Miss Rhody, Uncle Larimy—"

"Tel lme about your adventures," demanded David breathelssly.

He listened to a wondrous tale of western life, and never did narrator get into so close relation with his auditor as did this young ranchman with David Dunne.

"I must go home," said the boy reluctantly when Joe had concluded.

"Come down tomorrow, David, and we'll go fishing.'

"All right. Thank you, sir."

With heart as light as air, David sped through the woods. He had found his Hero.

CHAPTER II

David struck out from the shelter of the woodland and made his way to his home, a pathetically small, rudely constructed house. The patch of land supposed to be a garden, and in proportion to the dimensions of the building, showed a few feeble efforts at vegetation. It was not positively known that the Widow Dunne had a clear title to her homestead, but one would as soon think of foreclosing a mortgage on a playhouse, or taking a nest from a bird, as to press any claim on this fallow fragment in the midst of prosperous farmlands.

Some discouraged looking fowls picked at the scant grass, a lean cow switched a lackadaisical tail, and in a pen a pig grunted his discontent.

David went into the little kitchen, where a woman was bending wearily over a washtub.

"Mother," cried the boy in dismay, "you said you'd let the washing go till tomorrow. That's why I didn't come right back."

She paused in the rubbing of a soaped garment and wrung the suds from her tired and swollen hands.

"I felt better, David, and I thought I'd get them ready for you to hang out."

David took the garment from her.

"Sit down and eat this ice cream Miss M'ri sent—no, I mean Joe Forbes sent you. There was more, but I sold it for half a dollar; and here's a pail of eggs and a drawing of tea she wants you to sample. She says she is no judge of black tea."

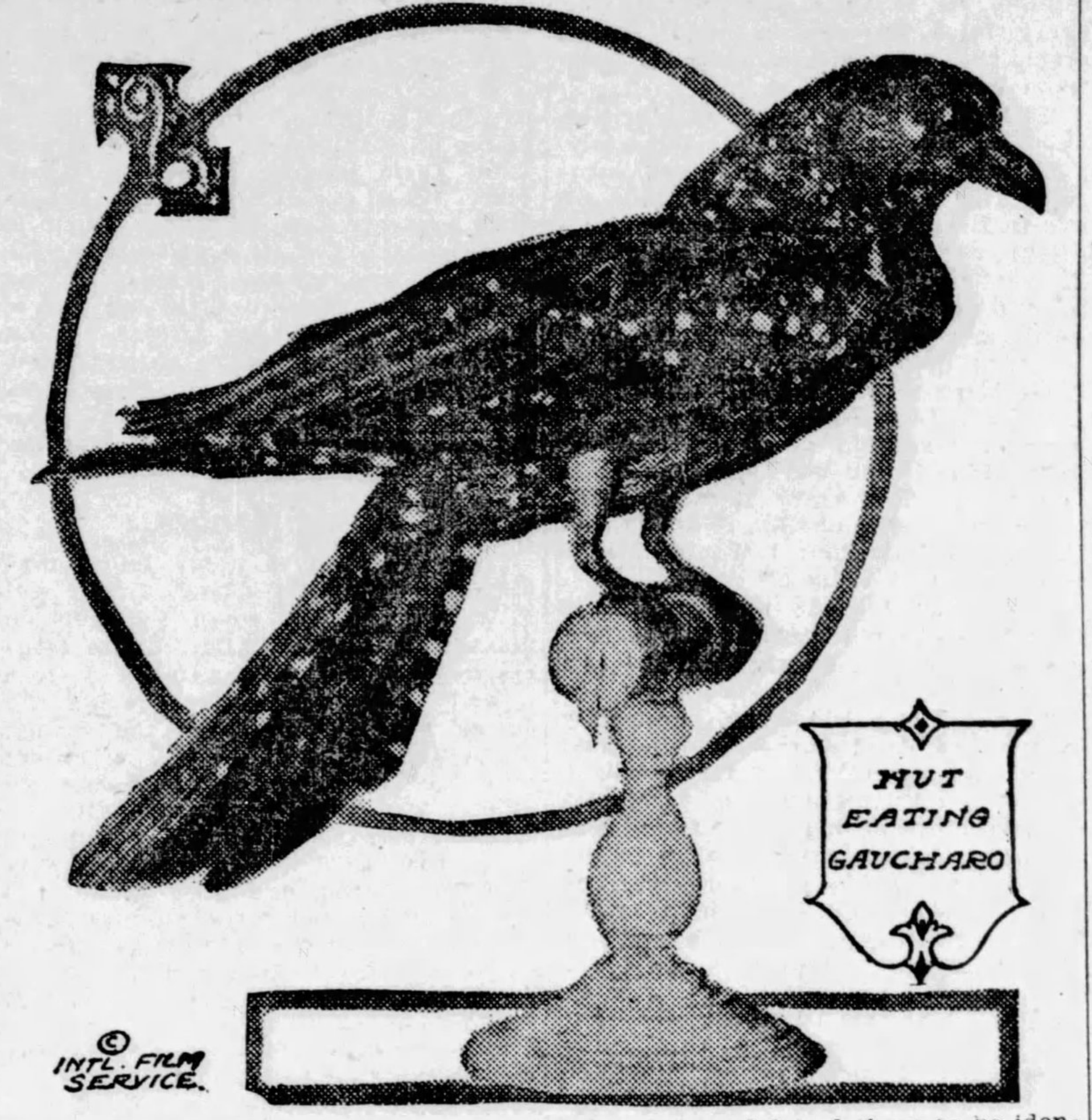
"Joe Forbes!" exclaimed his mother interestedly. "I thought maybe he would be coming back to look after the estate. Is he going to stay?"

"I'll tell you all about him, mother, if you will sit down."

He began a vigorous turning of the wringer.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

INTRODUCING THE GUACHARO "DISCOVERED" BY COL. ROOSEVELT IN HIS EXPLORATION OF TRINIDAD



This is the nut-eating-night-prowling guacharo, the bewhiskered bird which has been "discovered" in Trinidad by Colonel Roosevelt. This is the opinion of ornithologists who have compared the description of the bird which the Colonel said he discovered with the description of the guacharo which has been known to science for half a century or so, and found them to be identical.

The photograph is that of a stuffed guacharo, in all its plumage and its hirsute adornment. The bird shown is the property of William Brewster, curator of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. The species, says Mr. Brewster, was discovered in 1799 by Alexander Humboldt.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

In the Michigan presidential preference primaries held last week Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, won over Senator William Alden Smith for the Republican nomination.

Friends of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who count him a possibility for the Republican nomination for president, hope for a deadlock at the Republican convention. They think he may be nominated as a dark horse, the same as James A. Garfield was nominated in 1880.

Miss Grace McAuley, Montreal society girl, has returned from Liverpool broken in health. She won distinction among invalided British soldiers by making 700 puddings a week for wounded "tommies."

Lieutenant John E. Mort, who led his men across the Mexican border near Brownsville to rescue comrades captured by Mexicans two months ago, was found guilty by court martial and sentenced to a reprimand. He will be restored to duty.

The American government has been notified that the allies will abstain from seizing and confiscating genuine letter mail, but that the 1907 Hague convention in no way affects the right to examine, and if necesary, to seize merchandise disguised as mail matter in sacks.

The federal and state governments are endeavoring to check the chestnut blight that has swept into 19 states, doing damage of nearly $50,000,000.

Treasury department officials claim they have evidence that deputy internal revenue collectors are implicated in a conspiracy to defraud the government out of more than $20,000,000 in revenue.

Unless an emergency should arise, American shipbuilders will require three years on the navy program. At present the big shipyards are busier now than at any time within the last 20 years.

The prohibition forces have increased the area of dry territory in Michigan. Two wet counties shifted to the dry column while in all the counties where the question was before the people last week the dry counties retained prohibition.

Four more merchantmen, all of them unarmed and three belonging to neutral nations, were destroyed by German submarines last week. They were the British ship Bendow, the Spanish steamer Vigo, a Dutch schooner and a Norwegian schooner.

The Chicago municipal administration was partially repudiated last week by an election which sent 21 Democratic alderman to the city council out of 35 wards. A year ago the city elected a Republican mayor by the largest plurality in its history.

T. Coleman Du Pont, millionaire powder man of Wilmington, Del., is a candidate for president. Ormsby McHarg, Republican leader, and his friends, are vigorously pushing a campaign to elect him.

$34,297,050 FOR FORTIFICATIONS

Second Big Preparedness Measure Reported Favorably in the House.

Washington, April 6.—The fortifications bill—second of the big preparedness measures—was reported favorably to the house today. It carries direct appropriations of $21,997,050 and authorizes the war deaprtment to enter into contracts amounting to $12,300,000, a total of $34,297,050, by far the largest bill of this sort ever brought before congress. Last year, the bill carried about $6,000,000.

What Bill Covers.

The outstanding features of the bill are these:

Huge increases in reserve ammunition for field, sea coast and siege cannon, based on European standards.

The adoption of anti-aircraft guns.

Acquirement of the exclusive rights and installation of the Hammond radio controlled torpedo.

Fortification of New York and Chesapeake bays with 16-inch guns.

Fortification of Boston, San Francisco, Hawaii and the Philippines with 12-inch guns having a range of 30,000 yards.

Complettion of the fortifications of Los Angeles and San Diego.

Appropriation of $1,000,000 to equip private plants with tools and machines necessary to manufacture standard munitions for the army.

Provision that government arsenals shall be operated at their full economic capacity.

Changes in gun mounts to give existing coast defense cannon greater range and accuracy.

Ammunition Inadequate.

The secret hearings of the committee, made public today, disclosed that the European war has convinced army officers that the ammunition reserve, good for only two hours, was hopelessly inadequate. The bill provides $10,700,000 for the purchase of shells for field and sea coast guns for the regular army. Last year this item was $1,360,000.

The new scheme of fortifying the country and the insular possessions was disclosed in the report. The plan provides for an eventual expenditure of $82,064,557 for continental United States and the insular possessions, and $13,995,000 for the Panama canal, and does not take into account fortifying Alaska, Guam and Guantanamo. It recommends that future direct-fire coast artillery guns should be at least 16-inch rifles, and that sea coast mortars installed in the future should be of the same calibre.

Provision is made for the construction of an experimental 16-inch mobile mortar and one 14-inch direct-fire gun mounted on a railroad car for the defense of unfortified harbors.

Sixty-four anti-aircraft guns are provided, 10 of them for installation in Hawaii and the Philippines. The bill appropriates $750,000 for acquiring the exclusive rights to the radio-controlled torpedo perfected by John Hays Hammond, Jr., and installation of one unit, preferably at Fisher's Island, N. Y.

The complete general scheme of fortifying the harbors of the country recommended the ultimate purchase and installation of 22 16-inch guns. Six are provided in the bill, four of them to be placed at Cape Henry, at the entrance to Chesapeake bay, and two at Rockaway beach, for the protection of New York city and the bay.

Boston and San Francisco are to be further fortified by mounting 12-inch guns on Barbette carriages, allowing "high angle" fire and making possible an effective range of 30,000 yards. Seven are authorized in the bill. Seventeen more are provided in the plan of the board of review. Six guns of this type will be mounted in the defense of Hawaii and two in the Philippines.

On its own initiative, the committee included in the bill $1,000,000 to equip private munitions plants with jigs, dies, tools and machinery necessary for the manufacture of American standard guns, ammunition, and other munitions.

MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS BEFORE VILLA'S TAKEN

Wilson's Order Opens Way for Calling Off Man-Hunt; Won't Change Plan, U. S. Says.

Washington, April 8. — Recurrence of reports that American troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico were met today at the state department with a statement by Secretary Lansing that no such withdrawal was contemplated so far as he knew, and at the war department by publication, for the first time, of the original order to Major General Funston.

The Official Orders.

"Washington, March 10.

"To the commanding general of the southern department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas:

"Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"You will promptly organize an adequate military force of troops under command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, and will direct it to proceed promptly across the border in pursuit of the Mexican band which attacked Columbus, N. M., on the night of the 9th.

"These troops will be withdrawn to American territory as soon as the de facto government of Mexico is able to relieve them of their work.

"In any event, the work of these troops will be regarded as finished as soon as Villa's band or bands are known to be dispersed and broken up.

Funston's Authority.

"In carrying out these instructions you are authorized to employ whatever guides are necessary, interpreters and also use such transportation, including motor trucks, as you need. You will also get the necessary civilian personnel required.

"You are instructed to make all practical use of the aeroplanes now at San Antonio, for the purpose of observation.

"Telegraph for whatever reinforcements or materials you need. Notify this office as to the force selected and expedite the movement.

(Signed) "General McCain,
"Adjutant General."

Publication of the order disclosed that it made no mention of taking "Villa dead or alive" which was described as its purpose by officials when it was issued. It was said today, however, that such specific wording hardly would be included in an official order and it was pointed out that instructions to disperse the Villa bands cover whatever action its execution entails.

It was noted, however, that the order does say the work of the American troops would be regarded as finished when the Villa bands are known to be broken up and that they would be withdrawn to American territory when the Carranza government was able to relieve them of the chase.

Repeated declarations of Carranza officials that the troops should be removed as they had dispersed the Villa bands and that the de facto government had large numbers of troops on the scene, coupled with the issue of the original order to General Funston led to a good deal of speculation as to just what the administration was planning to do, but in no quarter could a statement that the troops were about to be withdrawn be substantiated.

HARDING IS TEMPORARY CONVENTION CHAIRMAN

Ohio Senator Chosen Unanimously as Keynoter.

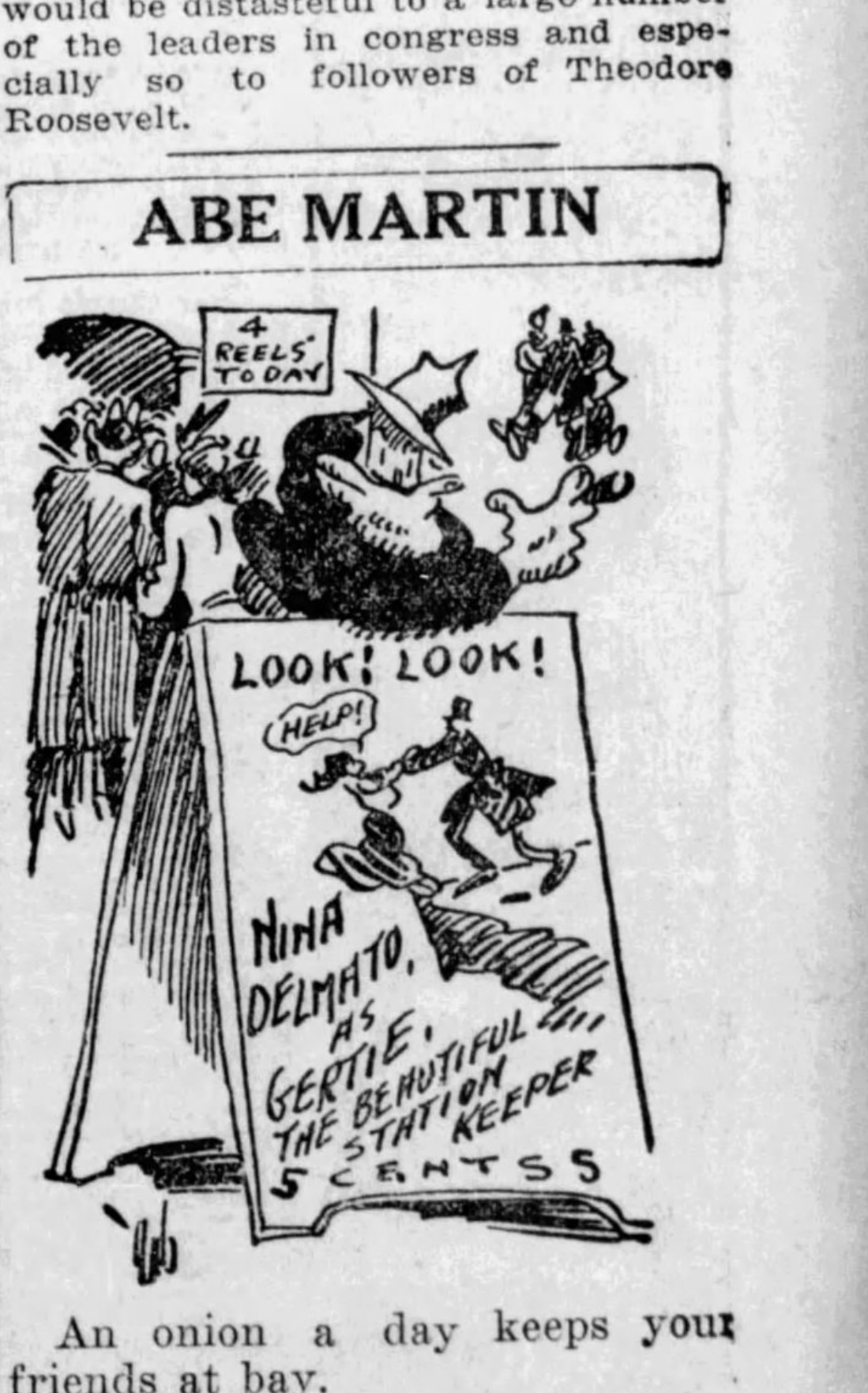
Chicago, April 7.—Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, today was named temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, which meets here June 7. The action was taken at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Republican national committee at the Congress hotel.

The committee's action was unanimous.

Senator Harding will make the keynote speech.

The action of the subcommittee was first blood for the standpat element, which practically had agreed upon Harding when the first committee was held here two weeks ago. At that time Progressive Republicans warned the committee that the naming of Harding would be distasteful to a large number of the leaders in congress and especially so to followers of Theodore Roosevelt.

ABE MARTIN


4 REELS TODAY
LOOK! LOOK!
HELP!
NINA DELMATO, AS GERTIE, THE BEAUTIFUL STATION KEEPER
5 CENTS

An onion a day keeps your friends at bay.

Th' leadin' mystery in ev'ry neighborhood is how some folks git in th' newspapers so much.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

COPYRIGHT 1913
A.C. McCLURG & COMPANY

Continued From First Page.

forward, stopping only as her hand finally touched the table. As I watched her, my earlier determination died within me; I could only wait in silence for her to speak.

"Joseph Hayward," she said slowly, the words rasping a little with her effort at self-control. "You confess to that name, do you not?"

"Yes, Madamoiselle," I answered, my lips dry, my eyes riveted on her face.

"Yet you still claim not to be the same Joseph Hayward whom I have known?"

"I am an ensign in the army of the United States, and have never worn a red coat."

She smiled, but the smile was not altogether pleasant. Then she said slowly, "Very well; have it so then. I do not in the least believe you, but I am going to speak exactly as if I did. I am a girl, alone, and must turn to you for help. It makes no difference now if I am of Indian blood and ancestry, I am here alone with you. I have got to trust you, rely upon your word, ask your aid. You claim to know nothing of me, or mine. That there may be no possible mistake I will tell you—tell you about him," she pointed backward, with her hand, her voice breaking, "and—and about myself. You shall know all, and then you will dare pretend ignorance no longer. Listen, Monsieur. The man lying dead yonder — murdered—was my father."

She leaned forward, resting her hands on the table, for support, the veins in her throat throbbing. Then, apparently for the first time, she perceived the recumbent figure lying on the bench, and stopped suddenly.

"Who is that?"

"The soldier with us, a Dutchman named Schultz."

"He is asleep?"

"Yes; there is no danger from him. He cannot even understand English unless it be spoken slowly, and, from what I know of him, no ordinary noise will ever wake him."

She hesitated, irresolute, her eyes still on the unconscious sleeper. Then she seemed to master herself, the expression of her face changing as she looked once again toward me.

"I wish you would at least confess a knowledge of my tongue," she almost pleaded. "It is not in English I think, Monsier, and it is difficult for me to speak in that language."

"It would be a pleasure to confess anything that would aid you," I replied politely. "But I possess small understanding of French."

Her eyes darkened indignantly, and she made a forceful gesture indicative of her true thought of me.

"You continue to act your part well," she said scornfully, "even when there is no longer a necessity. Bah! I despise this play acting! it is unworthy a soldier. So you would have me tell over what you already know; you would make me stand here and suffer—"

"Mademoiselle," I interrupted swiftly. "I ask nothing. All I seek is the opportunity of service. There is no truth I am going to deny. To prove it I will say this—you have remained in my memory since the first hour we met. I desire your trust, your friendship; whatever you may tell me will be held sacred, inviolate. I will serve you though you speak no word, give no explanation. I beg the privilege."

I thought she would never speak, standing there before me in the dim light, swaying slightly, her bosom rising and falling with quick breathing. A great sympathy welled up in my heart, and all unconsciously, I extended my hands. She must have seen them, but she made no response, but the glitter of unshed tears was in her eyes.

"I—I do not know," she faltered hesitatingly, "what to think of you. This is such a strange puzzle. Sometimes I almost believe what you tell me, even though I know it to be untrue. You are the man I claim you to be; there is no doubt of that," her voice firmer with determination. "I would swear to that before a council of my people; you bear his name; you have his face and form. There cannot possibly be two of such wonderful resemblance. Yet, Mon Dieu! there is that about you, Monsieur, that I never observed in him—some strange quality which gives me faith, which awakens trust. I—I almost believe you, almost doubt the reality of my eyesight. It angers me to be such a fool." She pressed one hand to her temple, as if thus sweeping away every false impression, and stood erect, the momentarily softness gone from her face.

"What is the use of our talking like this?" she went on impetuously. "'Tis as though we exchanged compliments in Montreal. Instead, we are in the wilderness, with danger all about us. You are what you are, Monsieur, and I am a woman of the Wyandots. Let all else pass; I care nothing whether your thought of me be good or evil. I am what I am; what birth and conditions have made me. All I appeal to you is whatever of manhood you may still retain. I tell you my story, because you swear you know it not; then listen, and you shall. No, do not move, but hear me; I would not do this without a reason."

She glanced aside at Schultz, and then into the red embers of the fire, her eyes coming slowly back to rest on my face.

"I am Rene D'Auvray, and my father lies dead there in the next room. He was all I had in the world, yet I knew little enough of him. He spoke seldom of his past life even to me. Still, I have much reason to believe that, in his younger days, he was intimate at the French court. I know he was a soldier, an officer of the King's guard, decorated for bravery. He never told me why he was exiled to this land, buried in the far wilderness, made a companion of savages. I never asked, although my heart ached to do so, for he was not a man to be questioned lightly, and I early learned that the very thought brought him pain. But I know this, for I saw a letter once, a yellow, creased letter, which I think he purposely mislaid, hoping I would see. He wanted me to know, yet had not the heart to tell me. It was from a French comrade in arms, and there was a crest on the paper, and a great name signed. I wept as I read, for the writer loved the man to whom he told the story, and the words came warm from his heart. Whatever else you mak know of us, Monsieur Joseph Hayward, you have never known this. Because of a lady my father loved, a relative of the king. For her sake he fought the Prince de Millier, and killed him in the royal garden. It was a fair fight, but the king saw it not so, for it disarranged his plans, and my father had to flee France to save his life. Then was he proscribed, a price set upon his head."

She paused, and sank into a chair, bowing her face upon the table. I stood silent, unable to speak, the sound of her voice still in my ears. She looked up again, dashing her hand across her eyes.

"I must be far more French than Indian to become so weak," she explained, ashamed of the emotion. "'Tis the memory of him lying yonder, Monsieur, with no word—no last word—for me. So it was he came to America, but they would not let him rest in either Quebec or Montreal. They drove him forth into the woods, into the camps of Indians. He told me once about those days; of how he traversed the black waters of the Ottawa and met hardships on the great lakes, his companions voyageurs and couriers des bois, his only means of support the furs he could send back to Montreal. But he might not venture there himself, but was doomed forever to a life beyond civilization. His associations would have brutalized him, made him a fit denizen of those wilds, turned him also into a savage, but for one thing—he was a fervent Catholic. It was this which kept him ever gentle, sweet and strong. He possessed the passion to save souls; he became an evangel to the Indians among whom he lived. He was at Mackinac and Green Bay; he told the Pottawattomies of Christ, but they cast him out; he traveled to the villages of the Illinois, but the Jesuits were already there, and gave him no welcome. At last he found a home with the Wyandots. At first the task was not easy, for they were a savage people. They had tortured Jesuit priests at the stake, and flogged the Recollets who came also.

To Be Continued.

Gasoline Engines

Prices B-u-s-t-e-d!

Save $10.00 Per Horse Power

on the Worlds Best Gasoline Engines.

We have just purchased the enormous stocks of brand new gasoline engines of the Rumely Products Co, and the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Big cash purchases of these famous engines and our quick sales methods mean that you get one of the best new engines on the market at prices that are literally "Smashed to Smithereens." Why buy a poorly made, light unreliable engine, when you get the World's best at less cost. Just look at these wonderful values, taken from our Gasoline Engine Bargain List:

3 H.P. Rumely-Olds, only $ 49.75
4 H.P. McVicker.......... 56.00
15 H.P. Olds, only.......... 225.00
1½ H.P. McVicker.......... 24.50
12 H.P. McVicker.......... 183.00
8 H.P. McVicker Portable on Steel Trucks... 155.00

Rumely-Olds
McVICKER
RUMELY
McVICKER
OLDS
McVICKER

Our stock includes every size and kind of engine:—stationary, portable and direct-connected to pumps, saw rigs, hoists, compressors, electric light plants, etc. All our engines are brand new and in perfect condition. They are engines of nation-wide reputation. Made by big, reliable manufacturers.

Repairs for any Engine can be Continuously Secured

In our purchase from these great manufacturers who are discontinuing their lighter lines, we also secured a great quantity of brand new PUMP JACKS, CREAM SEPARATORS, ENSILAGE CUTTERS, HAY BALERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS and other farm machinery of various kinds. This is the greatest sale of Gasoline Engines and Farm machinery ever advertised. Keen buyers know what to do! Act quick.

Send For Our Engine Bargain Price List

Send us the coupon below or write a letter. Ask for our new Gasoline Engine Bargain List! Tell us what style and size of engine you want—what it is to be used for. Our engineers will give you reliable and expert advice on any engine or machinery without charge.

And also get our new Machinery Catalog, the greatest book of machinery bargains ever published. It's a veritable exposition of bargains in the World's Best farm machinery and equipment secured by us in great cash purchases. Our twenty-four years of leadership in machinery bargains is proof of our ability to save you to from 1-8 to 1-2.

We carry everything in building material including lumber, millwork, structural iron, roofing, plumbing, hardware, fencing, etc. If interested ask for our free Building Material Book also in the coupon.

Free Book!

Ask for this Great Price Wrecking Machinery Book in the coupon opposite.

MACHINERY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES

COUPON!

C.H.W. Co., Dept. E.H.93
Send me without any obligation on my part your Gasoline Engine Bargain Price-List. I am interested in Stationary Portable Engines.
the horse power I want is
The work engine must do is
....
Also send me free of charge the books marked X.
☐ Machinery ☐ Building Material
Name..............................
....
Address..............................
....

Chicago House Wrecking Co.
35th and Iron Streets Chicago

THE FARMSTEAD
JENNINGS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Sweet Potato Culture.

Replying to R., Michigan, as to raising sweet potatoes, I would like to say it is not the difficult matter we used to think it in the north. Cut off large pieces of potatoes containing eyes and plant them now in hotbed or warm place. When the plants are four inches high separate and transplant about 18 inches apart. Out here where our season is so long we can break off a vine and stick it under a little soil and it will root at every joint or leaf. I think your experiment station should know more about soil conditions than I do. Our soil is lime and we fertilize from stables where horses are kept on alfalfa hay.—P., Arizona.

Liquid Manure.

The best time to apply liquid manure is during the spring, and it will give best results when applied on meadow or pasture land. Large feeders have basins which catch and store it and then it is utilized during the spring months. Early in the spring, when the ground is cold, a strong stimulant will give the grass an early start. The average farmer will find it most practical to use a pump and soak the solid manure thoroughly with this liquid, and then spread the manure thinly over the pasture land. Considerable of the moisture or water will evaporate, though it will be found that the strength of the manure will remain on the land.

It will be washed down into the soil at the first rainfall, where an exceptionally heavy growth of grass is desired; a heavier application may give somewhat better results. This will, however, be found true, that a small increase distributed over a larger part of the field is usually found most profitable. Where large amounts of bedding are available it is more practical to have it absorb all the liquid and then it can be applied directly to the field. This will eliminate the cost of catch basin and the labor involved in pumping it on the manure in the spreader. If the liquid were to be handled in the spreader it would add considerable to the cost.

Prevent Potato Scab.

The Irish potato scab is a very common disease, but it is so easily prevented that there is no reason for allowing it to attack the potatoes. The treatment for this disease is very simple and inexpensive. The fungus lives in the old potato field during the winter and is ready in the spring to attack the next crop of potatoes. The fungus will not attack other plants, but will live in the old soil for two years or more. Thus it is seen that the first thing to do is to make up your mind not to plant potatoes on ground where potatoes infected with this disease have been grown for the past two or three years.

The fungus will also live during the winter on the potato itself. It very often happens that the seed potatoes are infected with this disease, and they should be treated for it before they are planted, even though only a very few of them are infected.

Just before you are ready to plant the potatoes, soak them from 1 1-2 to two hours in a solution made by mixing one pint of commercial formalin with 30 gallons of water. Soak before cutting the potatoes, and don't soak longer than two hours. As soon as they have been dried, cut and plant as usual. Don't put the potatoes back in the sack, box or barrel from which they came, after soaking them.

Keeping a generous supply of fresh water at hand for the young pigs is important. This can be easily done if an automatic fountain is used. The bedding should be clean and dry even if the weather is warm. Dipping the pigs occasionally, and disinfecting the quarters frequently will prevent disease.

Drainage first, then fertilizers if necessary. This would have saved this country millions of dollars.

POULTRY

Feeding Incubator Chicks.

The moment a chick comes from the incubator, the farmer must exercise great care in feeding. It is important to feed baby chicks carefully and to continue feeding the pullets attentively through the summer. A good food for baby chicks when between 24 and 30 hours' old is a mixture of two hard-boiled eggs cut up fine, two broken crackers and a small handful of oatmeal. The mixture is rolled with the hand, mixed thoroughly and scattered a little at a time on a clean cardboard.

The first food is not thrown in the brooder litter, because it is necessary first to teach the baby chicks what to eat. Otherwise they will eat any small substance. This applies to feeding a mixture of small grains as well. The egg mixture is fed six times the first day and four times daily thereafter. A shallow box is placed before the chicks containing equal parts of wheat bran and oat meal. This box is kept full for at least two weeks, allowing the chicks to eat all the bran oat meal mash they desire.

On the second day, the scattering of small grains and seeds commences in 1-inch litter (oats straw, shredded or cut fodder, broken pine straw or cut alfalfa) to make the chicks exercise. The following is an excellent mixture of scratching grains for baby chicks: equal parts cracked wheat, cracked rice and cracked corn, and millet seed to lend variety to the food. The object of feeding small grain is to make the chicks scratch, work and keep healthy. Dry mash is to supply the best growing foods. The more mash the chicks eat the faster they will grow, provided they exercise by scratching for grain and run over a good range.

Egg Production.

Good egg producers have triangular shaped bodies in the form of a wedge, the back being one side of the triangle, the breast another and the third side being the distance from the pelvic bones to the back point of the breast or keel bone. Whether the shape of a hen's body influences egg production or egg production influences her shape, or both, may be hard to say, yet all prolific egg producers have the above described shape.

It matters little whether shape influences egg production or egg production influences shape, for the fact remains that the hens which are producing large numbers of eggs all conform to the rule which advanced poultry breeders are following. This is what we have come to call the "wedge-shaped hen," and those who make a study of the rules of this shape, will be able to judge young pullets and their possible future ability to produce eggs.

Shape assists, therefore, in selecting the best producers, and when this is assisted by about 30 days of trap-nesting, a good basis for selecting for breeding purposes has been formed. Much can be told of a hen's value as an egg producer by the rhythm of egg production. The number of eggs produced by a hen without missing a day is known as a cycle. The cycle tells us in number of eggs produced whether the egg organs have the ability to produce eggs rapidly, and frequently with which these cycles are repeated tells whether the hen has a constitution which will stand under the strain of heavy egg production. In other words, the number of eggs per cycle tells us the hen's breeding and the repeating cycles tells us of her constitution.

If a hen lays four or more eggs to a cycle and repeats the cycles with onry one or two days missed, she is a good hen. If a hen lays three or less eggs to the cycle and misses two or more days between cycles, she has little value as a producer of eggs.

But the hen which produces 20 or 30 eggs in one cycle, then misses 10 to 15 days, should be classed with the hen which lays regularly, but lays but one or two eggs to the cycle. The first has well-developed egg organs, but has a weak constitution, while the second has a strong constitution, but weak egg organs.

This method is of great value in breeding where the hens are trap-nested for two or three months during the breeding season, or if a hen has been trap-nested during the breeding season and gets killed, the rhythm of egg production would give a good idea of the value of the offspring.

THE ORCHARD

The Young Orchard.

There is no more reason for the common practice of setting out young orchard trees and just letting them go it "hit or miss" than there would be for the farmer to put out a crop of corn and only half cultivate it—and of course, no farmer would do that, and expect a good yield of corn.

Merely to cultivate the orchard trees is not sufficient, says one farmer. One cannot stir the ground with a plow or cultivator near enough to the trees to do them the maximum amount of good. In order to do as much of this as possible, however, I have found it a good practice to plant the rows of crops east and west one season, and north and south the next season. This comes much nearer working up all the ground around the trees than if the cultivation all was done in but two directions.

Then, about once a year, I aim to make it a point to take the spade and loosen up the soil around the young trees for a space of several inches on each side of them. After this is done, some straw or leaves are spread over the freshly spaded soil, which serves a treble purpose by conserving the moisture so essential to tree growth, preventing the soil from being packed by rains, aud turning it into a fine fertilizer in a few months. This ought to be done along in July or early August, to guard against the evil effects of the dry weather, which usually sets in about this time of the year. One must of course be very careful not to damage the roots near the surface.

Borers very often do inestimable damage to young trees, frequently girdling and killing them. Twice every year I go over the orchard, closely inspecting every tree for signs of borers, and destroying all that are found. Some use a small wire to run up the cavity cut by the borer, but since the bark over the cavity usually is dead, anyway, I prefer to take the small blade of a knife and cut this dead bark away, following the cavity till the borer is located and dispatched. Inspection of the trees ought to be about the time the trees bud in the spring, and again during the late fall, just before the borers head downward, to hibernate through the winter months.

The pruning of orchard trees serves many purposes besides that of removing undesirable growths. First, young trees sometimes develop a top which is too extensive for the size of the root-system, thus making is necessary for a part of the top to be removed, so the roots will take up enough nourishment for the branches.

Second, one side of a tree sometimes develops faster than the other, and if not pruned and shaped up, the extra weight on the one side may cause the tree to split and be ruined. This shaping of the young trees is most important, so they will retain proper shape as they grow to maturity, the first five years of a tree's life being the part deserving the greatest attention in this respect.

Aside from promotingf symmetry of shape by pruning while the trees are young, it is essential that tall, spindling tops be clipped back, to avoid damage by strong winds. Also, thick tops must be thinned out for admission of the necessary air and sunlight. All this not only works toward the low-headed tree, which is easier to harvest fruit from, but the quality of the fruit, especially as regards coloring by the sunshine, will be higher than from the thickly crowded or tall, spindling one; while the size will be greater and more uniform; the flavor much finer. Every farmer should have pruning shears.

Calcium Arsenate.

Calcium arsenate on apples will take the place of arsenate of lead in combination with bordeaux and possibly lime-sulphur. With the latter, however, we must remember that while usually no damage has been done, in some cases it has done harm. Relative to its use on peach, the evidence gives, thus far, no ground to think that it can be substituted for arsenate of lead.

For use on potatoes it may be said that while the amount of evidence collected is small, such as has been obtained indicates that it may be used safely either in bordeaux mixture or alone. From the chemical standpoint it is apparently just as safe for potatoes as is paris green and may be used as a substitute. It is probable, however, that a larger dose will be required to get the same result, because there is, pound for pound, actually less arsenic in it and because the arsenic which is in it, unit for unit, is probably less quick in its action. From a chemical standpoint it appears that the combination of soap with calcium arsenate is likely to prove dangerous.

THE GARDEN

Currant Propagation.

We have no easier shrubs to propagate than currants and gooseberries. During the growing season all that is necessary is to bury the stems of the living plants in the soil and let them remain there with only a few inches of their tips above the ground. It may be necessary to peg them down if they are at all springy. In the autumn or preferably in the spring they may be loosened with a spading fork and cut in pieces, each piece being 4 to 6 inches long and containing some roots. Then they may be transplanted either to nursery beds or where you wish them to remain permanently. In a few weeks they will send up new shoots. This method is a surer and safer way to propagate, but you cannot get as many plants as by the cutting method.

Cuttings may be made at any time after the leaves have fallen naturally, and about the time the weather begins to get pretty cold. They consist of twigs of the new growth in lengths of 4 to 6 inches. These are bound in bundles with their butts all pointing one way. They are buried under the ground beneath the frost line or stored in moist soil in a cool cellar until spring, when they are set out in nursery rows 6 or 8 inches apart and the rows far enough to allow for convenient cultivation.

If a horse is to be used the rows will need to be 30 or 36 inches apart; for hand cultivation they can be as close as 15 or 18 inches. In a couple of weeks the buds should have developed leaves and have started into active growth. Cultivation during the summer is the same as in garden crops. In the fall when the leaves have dropped, the plants may be dug up and set where they are to remain permanently or planting may be deferred until the spring. Many growers prefer fall planting with currants and gooseberries because these plants start into leaf exceedingly early in the spring.

Manure for Garden.

Poultry manure is one of the best kinds for the garden, but there are some things to bear in mind in order to get the best results from it, says a gardener. In storing it in barrels or under cover during the winter there is less waste to its fertilizing qualities. The manure so stored, however, is too powerful if applied directly after the ground is plowed and may burn the young plants, or if used immediately before plowing it has a tendency to start grass and weed growths.

I have obtained the best results when the manure was applied to the ground in the fall or during the winter and plowed in the following spring. The main trouble I have found with poultry manure is that at times it occasions too much leaf growth.

Poultry manure should not be mixed with coal or wood ashes. I find sand the best to use for this purpose. The dropping boards are covered with a light layer of sand after each cleaning.

The Bean Crop.

The common bean is distinctly a warm-season crop and cannot be planted until the killing frosts have passed. The preparation of the soil is therefore deferred, and vegetation can be allowed to make a considerable growth, so that plowing, harrowing and preparing the ground for the seed will help to destroy the early weeds. The short-season character of the bean crop enables the land to be occupied during the winter months by some cover crop such as wheat or rye if a grower desires to add organic matter in that way. A liberal coating of stable manure or commercial fertilizer is more generally substituted to supply the lacking fertility.

As soon as the land has attained the proper dryness in the spring it is plowed to the depth of 6 or 8 inches and immediately compacted or harrowed to prevent the loss of moisture. The surface of the seed bed is made smooth and fine so that the drill or planter can be economically used.

In planting, the distance between rows varies from 28 to 36 inches, although 30 inches is a desirable distance. The seeds are scattered so as to fall 2 or 4 inches apart in the row. The ideal distance would be to place the seeds 6 inches apart, if it were possible to obtain a perfect stand at this distance.

The quantity of seed to use varies with the variety of beans that are to be used. The quantity need not be so great for varieties that are small in size. A half-bushel of pea beans is sufficient to plant an acre. The quantity of seed for kidney beans varies from one to 1 1-2 bushels. Beans of the pea and marrow types require three pecks to one bushel for an acre.

A satisfactory depth for planting is 1 1-2 inches. Like other field crops a frequent shallow cultivation is desirable. The chief factors to consider are the holding of the weeds in check and the preserving of the soil mulch. A slight hilling at the last cultivation will facilitate harvesting when such work is done by machinery. The ordinary corn cultivator used for corn will be found satisfactory for beans.

Strawberry Culture.

Strawberres are grown successfully on almost any well-drained, fertile soil, but in my experience an upland loam or gravel is preferable, says one writer. A grower cannot afford slipshod methods with strawberrries. The ground needs to be well manured with either humus or a commercial fertilizer or both, thoroughly fitted, and rolled so as to make a firm plant bed with smooth surface. The plants are set early. We aim to avoid loss of plants and temper.

For strong growing varieties we mark the rows five feet apart and set the plants 18 inches apart in the row. This takes nearly 6,000 plants to the acre. We set plants with a spade; a man and boy make the combination. Some growers use a trowel in planting. We are careful they do not get the crown too low, or too high. They firm the plant with the foot after it is inserted in the ground. Cultivation is started with a fine-tooth cultivator, and is made shallow to conserve the moisture and kill the weeds.

The cost of an acre of strawberries up to fruiting time in labor, plants and fertilizer is from $100 to $125. The returns are from $200 to $800, and in exceptional cases $1,000 an acre has been realized. We leave a space of 15 to 18 inches between the rows, which we do not allow the runners to occupy in the matted row system. None but clean new baskets are used in picking. The cost is small and in picking for market a discolored or dirty basket will lose customers.

We provide the pickers with traps or stands holding four to eight quarts and with tags or cars on which the man who packs the fruit in the crates punches the tally of the pickers. The figures on the cards being multiples of four make the tally easy. The part trays are punched at the bottom of the card or in the blank spaces. The rate per quart for the day is written after the picker's name. The rate varies from 1 to 2 cents a quart according to the condition of the fruit. Most of the pickers board themselves in our boarding house. We provide stoves, light, table, bedstead, mattress and pillow. The pickers bring their own sheets and quilts. If a grower has work for his help every fair day they are contented.

LIVE STOCK

Securing Good Litters.

Caring for brood sows and the manner of feeding them to secure the best results are important questions. A great deal depends on the care and treatment the brood sow receives while carrying her pigs. She needs plenty of sunshine and outdoor exercise during the day and a nice warm place to sleep at night. Avoid letting the brood sows run in the same lot with colts or horses or in the same barnyard. Do not give them the opportunity to go from one field to another by jumping over broken fences or crawling through narrow openings. Give them a place where they can root to their heart's content. It is good exercise, they enjoy it, and it is in keeping with their nature.

In addition to good care and kind treatment the feed must be looked after carefully. Throughout the middle states hogs are being fed largely on corn which supplies in excess starch a heat and fat producing material. At the same time corn is deficient in protein, the flesh, bone, muscle and strength producing material.

When feeding corn alone fod is not supplied to all parts of the animal system uniformly; in other words, the ration is not properly balanced. The excess of starch produces too much fat and keeps the sow's blood in a feverish condition. Animal life, before birth, derives its nourishment from the blood, and if, by improper feeding, the brood sow's blood is not in good condition it will reflect in the size and strength of the pigs at birth. The litter will probably be small in number and the pigs sickly and runty.

To balance a ration simply means to stop feeding an excess of starch, and feed more of protein, the strength, flesh, bone and muscle-producing material.

Tankage, while fed before farrowing, has many advocates among hog men, but it must be used sparingly when the pigs are under three weeks old as it is very easy to ruin a litter of pigs by feeding the sow too heavily on this feed. Shorts, or millfeed, oil meal and tankage will balance the ration and are sold at prices that enable the farmers to feed them at a profit.

Preventing Wool Loss.

There are several ways by which sheep lose their wool at this particular season, and with this product ranking so high in price, it will pay the farmer well to keep his eye on the wool crop till it is safely harvested.

There are two principal sources of loss in the wool crop that every sheep keeper should be able to distinguish between: scabbies, and lice and ticks. While the sheep will rub, gnaw and pull their wool out when troubled with ticks or lice, they will do the same with scabbies, so that one should make an examination to determine the trouble.

Scabbies usually begin in the flank, the insect working between the inner and the outer skin. The infection spreads to other parts of the body as the disease grows worse. A yellow matter forms in these infected spots, and later, these turn to scabs, which finally slipping off, taking the wool with them. The sheep of course hasten the removal of scabs by biting and pulling at them, which also tears out much wool.

For either scabbies or ticks and lice, dipping the sheep a couple of times offers a safe, sure and economical means of ridding the animals of the trouble. With scabbies, the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the sheep from becoming infected a second time by coming in contact with bits of scabby wool that have been rubbed off about the pasture and sleeping quarters.

Another common cause of sheep losing a goodly percentage of their wool is insufficient feeding about this time of year. This causes the growth of wool to be retarded, and as soon as this condition exists, the product begins to slip and fall out. Such a condition also is encouraged by the fact that sheep naturally shed their fleece, unless fed in the very best manner possible at this particular season.

Sheep are very easily overheated while bearing their heavy coats of wool, and continued heat soon causes the wool to loosen and fall out. Where the animals are too closely quartered as the weather begins to warm up, the excessive heat causes loss of wool. Again, if sheep have not been accustomed to much corn, and suddenly are given a considerably quantity of it, this will cause a feverish or congested condition which will result in the wool slipping, although the animals may get over the fever thus brought on.

Various other agencies contribute toward an enormous loss of wool among the flock. Where the animals have creep holes through fences, hedges and brush, much wool will be raked off and lost, although only a little bit at a time. Old snags of boards, and protruding nails around the sheep quarters, all claim their toll of wool, and a little watchfulness around these various places will result in a wonderful saving of this valuable product. Nor should this important point in that connection be forgotten; the prevention of losses will work toward raising the quality of the product, because of the fact that well-cared-for, healthy wool is apt to be free from all foreign material, of uniform texture and even length.

Hurdles for Stock.

A good method of handling hogs and sheep on forage crops or pastures is to fence off part of the field at a time with movable hurdles.

Fencing off a part of the field so as to confine the hogs to a small area at a time has several advantages. The hog is naturally a roaming animal, and will not only tramp over a large field, wasting much of the feed and trampling it under foot, but will in so doing work off a good deal of flesh he should be keeping on for market. Forage crops, harvested by the hogs themselves, are the great money-making feeds for hog raisers, and with them there is less trouble with disease than with a dry ration. Hogs grown on pasture fatten and round out for market much better than those kept in confined quarters in a dry lot.

Clover, blue grass, rape, oats and cowpeas all pay well as summer hog forages. Rape is able to stand after frost, and in this way is useful for stretching out fall pigs. In early spring rye makes a good appetizer to keep the hogs gaining and eating well. A little green stuff is a great relief after a winter of dry feed.

In spring the movable fence is sometimes used to cut out a wet part of a field so the hogs will not trample and puddle the soil. This fence is inexpensive to build, and can be easily loaded on a wagon and carried to any part of the farm. The idea of feeding crops right on the ground where they grow is taking hold among farmers more than ever before, and is a paying method.

THE DAIRY

Selling Cream.

Some farmers are churning butter and selling it for less than they would receive from the sale of the cream which is used in making the butter. Professor C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, points out three very good reasons why it is to the advantage of the farmers to sell cream rather than to make butter to be sold at the local store. (1) Selling cream means, less work for the women than making butter. (2) The cream will nearly always bring as much as the butter and often considerably more. (3) The cream buyer offers a market for any quantity of cream at any time.

Any system that will lighten the duties of the women on the farm without decreasing the income should certainly be adopted. When cream is sold all that is necessary is to see that the cream is cooled after being separated and to take it along to town twice a week in winter and three times in summer.

It may be that a few farmers' wives will find special customers that will take the butter at a price equal to that secured for cream, but that does not apply to many. Even then surplus butter will be left on hand at times. Again there may not be enough to supply the customers and dissatisfaction will result. When selling cream these troubles do not come to annoy. Any quantity, much or little, can be sold to the cream buyer at any time and cash received on the spot.

As a rule, unless the home-made butter can be sold at an average price of 25 cents or more the year around, the income will be more if the cream is sold. At an average of 25 cents the income will be about the same, but a large amount of work will be saved by selling the cream. If the farmer does not have a cream separator he should get one if four cows or more are milked. A machine will more than pay for itself within a year when 10 cows are kept by the additional butter saved. Four cows with a separator will make as much butter as five of the same grade without a separator. The fifth one represents the loss in butterfat in the skim-milk.

A Cow's Upkeep.

We sometimes get the impression that the cost of keeping a horse or a cow is determined by the amount of feed consumed, plus the amount of labor expended, and possibly an interest charge. The government has published figures on the cost of raising, from birth, a two-year-old heifer which show that 65.6 per cent of the total cost was expended for feed, 12.9 per cent for labor, 5.9 per cent for interest and 15.6 per cent for other charges, such as buildings, equipment, bedding, etc., or with a total expense of $62.06. These items which might be called "other charges," amounted to $9.72.

This emphasizes the need of caution in determining the cost of any single enterprise of the farm. Too frequently these "other charges" are omitted in reporting profits. About the surest way to avoid the possible error is to keep a complete set of accounts. Of course, there is some work attached to it, but by adopting a simple entry method of bookkeeping it isn't such a bad job.

The Calf Crop.

The best season of the year to have cows freshen depends upon the purpose for which the milk is to be used. If you are supplying milk to a cheese factory, it is best to have the cows freshen in spring. If the whole milk is to be sold in the market, have the cows freshen at different periods so as to keep production constant to meet the demands of your customers. While this can be regulated to some extent, it cannot always be entirely controlled.

If the principal object is to produce the greatest quantity of milk of best quality and with most profit, the cows should be bred so as to drop their calves in the fall. Fall calves are more easily reared and make better cows than those born in spring or summer.

The cow or heifer freshening in fall needs healthful and nutritious feed. At this time, we stable them, give them good care and good feed and, of course, get good results. With the right kind of shelter and feed they may be expected to keep up the milk flow all winter. Then when grass comes in the spring they will respond with increased milk production.

Midsummer days are good resting periods. With short pasture and flies to contend with the milk flow is usually light anyway at this time. By having the calves come in early fall we secure the largest amount and the best quality of milk at a time when prices are best, while the least amount and poorest quality come when prices are low.

Milk Veins.

Milk secretion is dependent primarily on the amount of blood delivered into the udder. Heavy milkers have large veins, which means that a large supply of blood is kept circulating through the glands. If blood circulation is weak or the blood impoverished of its serum and food constituents, the fact will be registered in the udder output.

Cows that eat much food and that have a strong digestive power, will carry a rich blood in their arteries. It is this blood that nourishes the milk glands abundantly and that enables them to yield their product in generous quantities.

FARM BRIEFS

A long mould board with a gentle twist is not so injurious to a slightly wet soil as is a short mould board with a sharp twist. This is especially true of heavy soils as the long mould board with the gentle twist allows the earth to slide over it more gently and will not puddle it as much as does a short board.

Put a little sand over carrots, beets or other roots to prevent drying out.

The presence of sorrel is generally an indication of an acid soil.

Clay soils, if not too impervious to water, often make fine grass lands, standing in grass for many years and yielding a hay of high feeding value. Such soils are apt to be better for redtop than for timothy.

Early sown celery may be transplanted into flats as soon as large enough to handle.

Balanced rations will determine in a measure the profits. With prevailing prices of feed it will interest any farmer to figure the cost per 100 pounds of grain, both with and without the use of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

Give heifers a long milking period with their first calf, even if the amount of milk received hardly pays, in order to cause the habit to become fixed.

Grapevines should be pruned before the sap starts, otherwise they bleed severely. If you don't know how to prune, study a good book on the subject. A definite system followed year by year gives best results. Most of the previous year's growth is removed; from 20 to 60 buds is enough to leave on the vine.

One barrel of Portland cement, two barrels of clean sharp sand, and six barrels of broken stone or hard burnt brick or gravel will make about 20 cubic feet of concrete.

Give the chicks all the water they want but keep it clean, don't let their drinking vessels get foul.

Land gets its value from the interest it will pay on the investment.

Try a few new seeds and plants this year, in both vegetable and flower garden. Children are not the only ones who will watch over the new plants to see what they amount to. Don't make the main dependence on novelties, but try a few each year.

Not enough manure is used in nine gardens to where there is one made overrich.

One or two hogs in a herd may have cholera in a chronic form, and infect the whole herd with the acute form before the owner notices it. Islate the hogs which are off feed and get a good veterinarian to look them over.

Early hatched chicks are stronger and start laying in the fall, while summer hatches will not lay before spring.

Even before the warm spring days appear, you should put a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure over your rhubarb. The quality will be better and the quantity also.

The yellow or golden willow is one of the best trees to plant where streams are cutting their banks. Cuttings taken off before growth starts root readily in such locations. Use a crowbar to make the holes for the cuttings and lean the tops down stream.

Phosphate is one fertilizing element that seems to pay on any soil that you may put it on; that is because so many soils are deficient in phosphorus.

Early annuals and vegetable seed may be sown now and later transplanted to cod frames.

Cultivation should commence as soon as possible. A cultivation as soon as crop comes out of the ground will destroy the first weeds and aid materially in conserving moisture. Conservation of moisture at the first of the season may save plenty of worry during the dry spell that is coming later on.

HANDY HUSBAND
Knew How to Get Part of the Breakfast.

"'I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth,' said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts, which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about.

"We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally.

"In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would not give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night.

"She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MORE ENGINE VALUE
WITTE 1916 MODEL
KEROSENE ENGINES
90 DAYS TRIAL
EASY TERMS
FREE BOOK
A post card brings Free Book, "How to Judge Engines." Tells "inside facts" about the engine business. Don't buy any engine at any price till you get this book.
ED. H. WITTE ENGINE WORKS.
2617 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2617 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

London, April 10.—Wilfred Philip Ward, author and editor of the Dublin Review, died at Hampstead, aged 60 years.

Sick skins made well by Resinol

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing Resinol Ointment on the sores and see if the suffering does not stop right there! Healing usually begins that very minute, and the skin gets well quickly and easily, unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

RECRUITS SLOW ANSWERING CALL

Only 3,000 Added to the Army Under 20,000 Authorized Increase.

Washington, April 7.—Recruits now being enlisted in the army throughout the country are being sent to the Mexican border to serve with the regulars as fast as they can be equipped with uniforms and guns.

It was announced at the war department to day that the custom of giving all recruits six months' training at barracks before placing them with the regulars, has been temporarily abandoned.

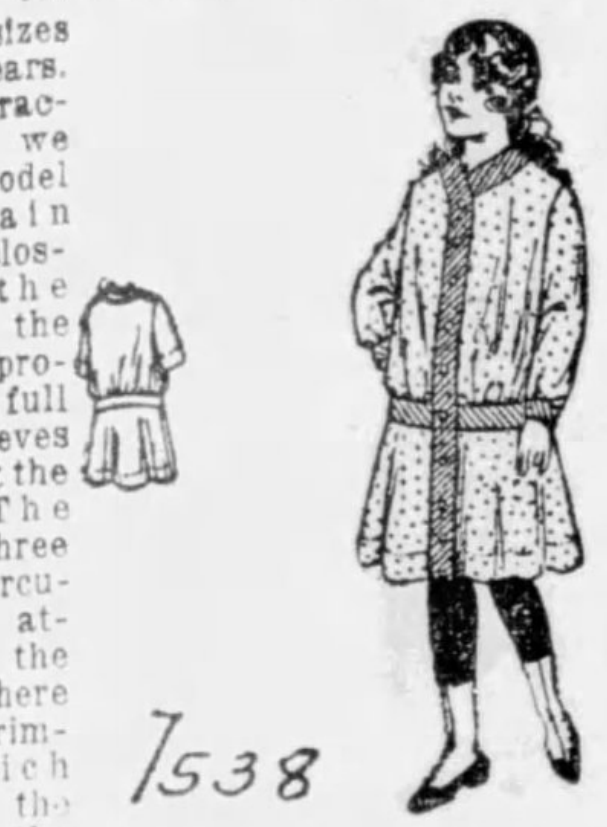
It was further stated today that in the three weeks since congress passed an emergency resolution to bring the army up to its full strength, that only about 3,000 men have been added to the service. Officials of the war department are inclined to be discouraged. They assert that at the present rate it will take them several months to get the 20,000 additional men needed to bring the army up to full strength. A heavy allowance must be made, they said, for enlistments expiring.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

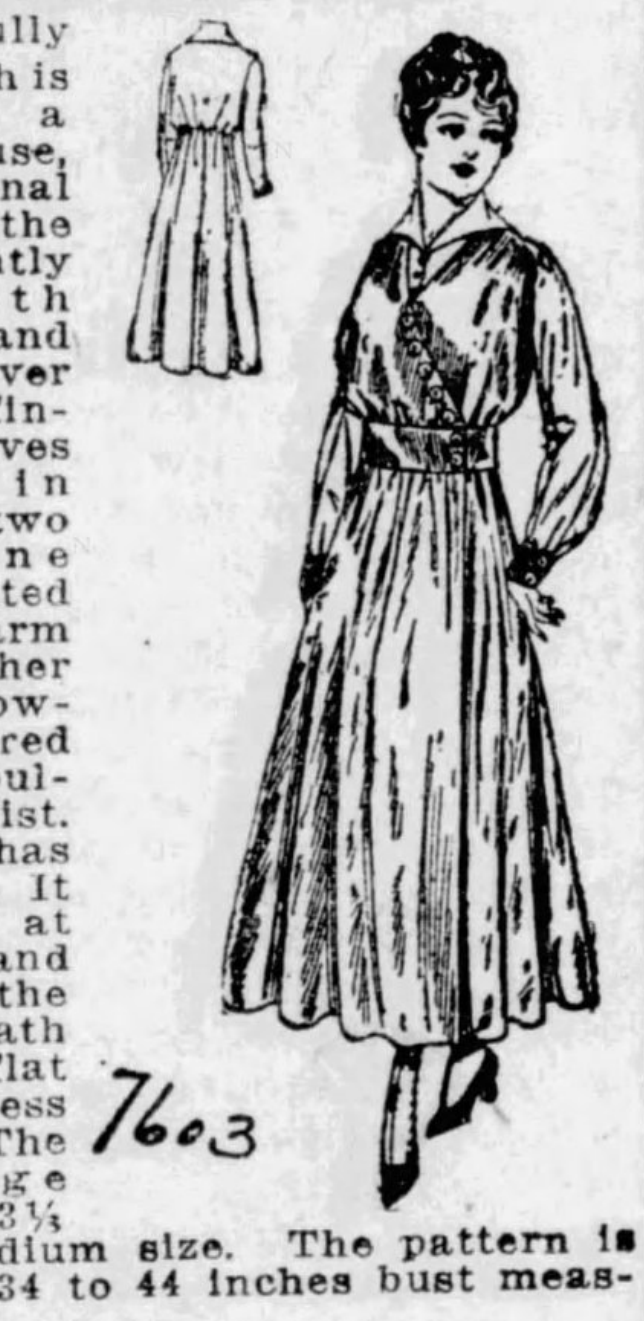
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7538—Girls' Dress.



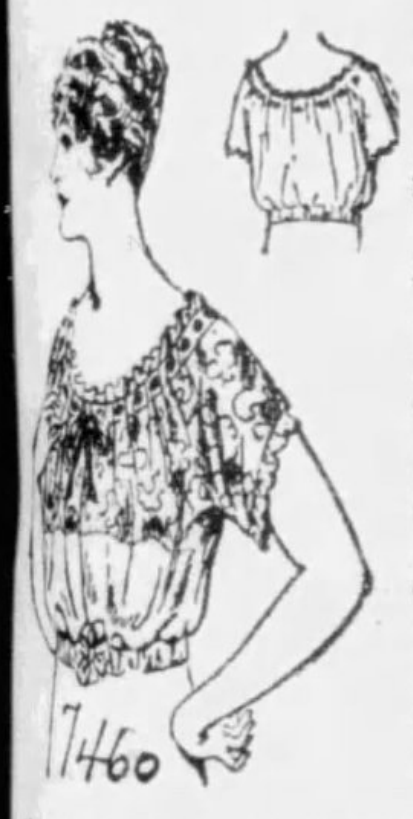
Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. In this practical frock we have a model with plain blouse closing in the center of the front and provided with full length sleeves gathered at the wrist. The skirt has three gores of circular cut, attached to the waist. There is a band trimming which outlines the neck and the line of closing, passing over the belt and down the skirt.

No. 7603—Ladies' Dress.



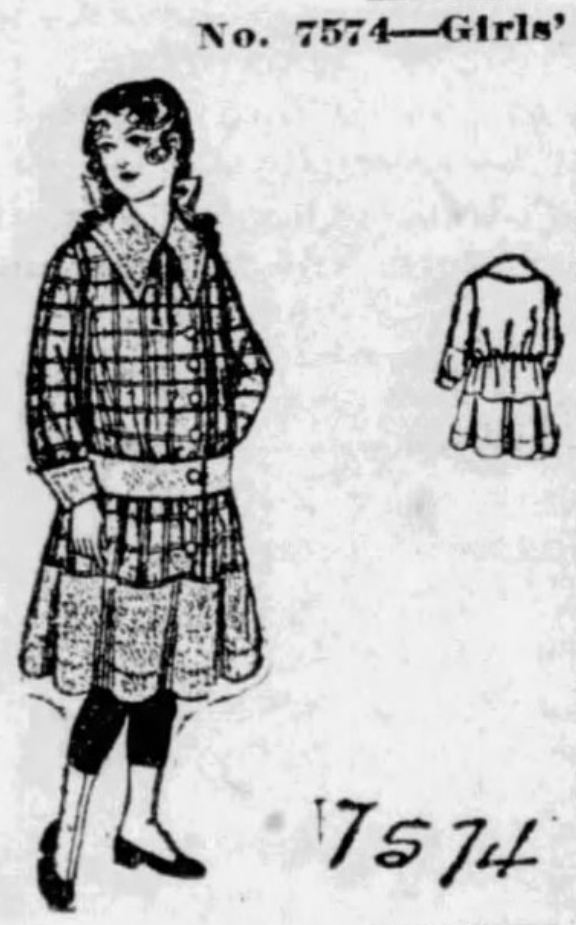
Gracefully simple this dress has a plain blouse, with diagonal closing, the neck slightly open, with chemisette and wide, turnover collar as a finish. The sleeves may be in either of two styles, one closely fitted to the arm and the other loose and flowing, gathered at both shoulder and wrist. The skirt has three gores. It is gathered at the top and joined to the waist beneath a wide, flat belt of dress material. The lower edge measures 3⅓ yards in medium size. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7460—Ladies' Corset Cover.



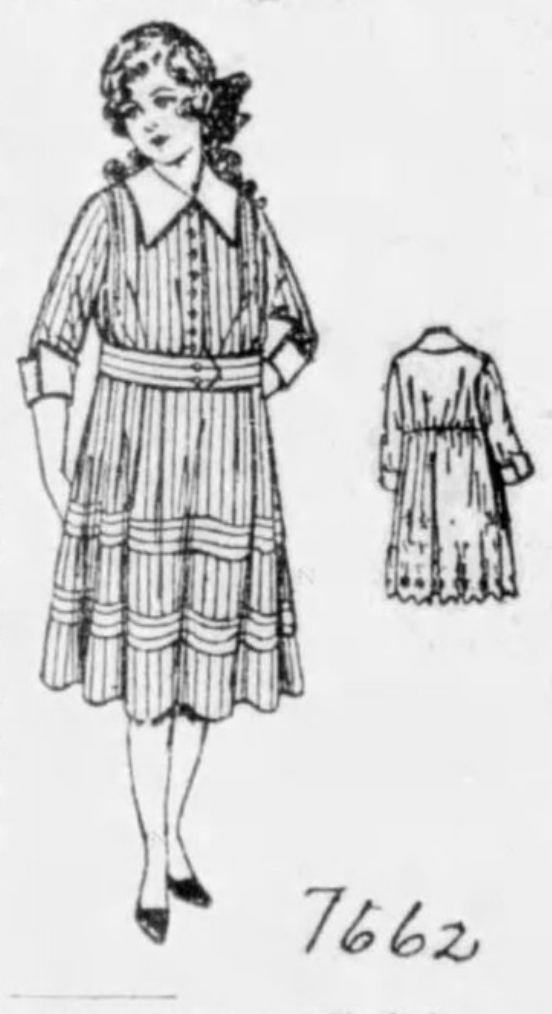
Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. This dainty garment is more commonly called a camisole. While it may be used as a regular corset cover, it is generally employed as an extra garment under waists of more or less transparent material. The little sleeve is in one with the body of the garment, and the pattern is perforated so that two materials may be employed.

No. 7574—Girls' Dress.



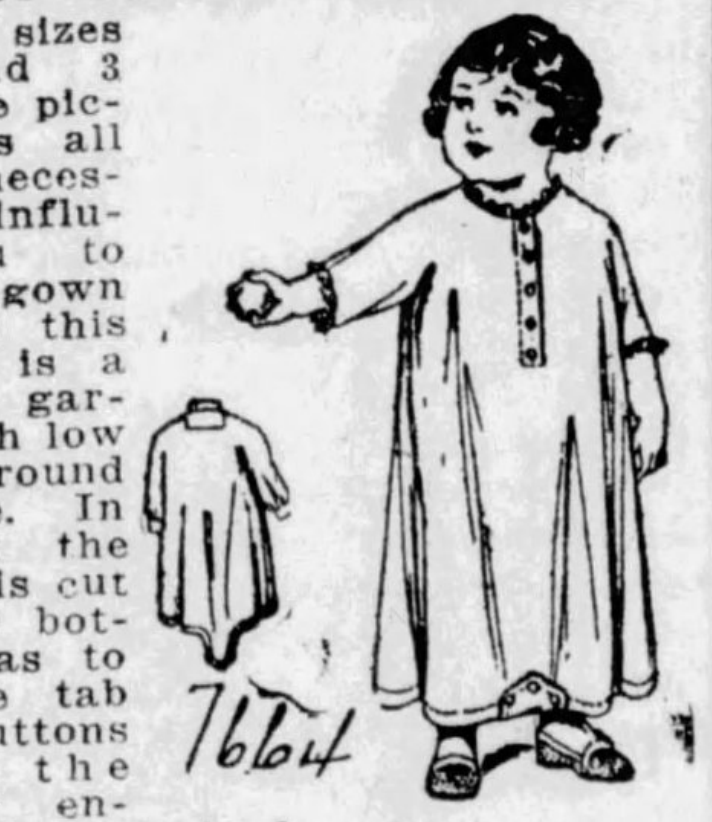
Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The side front closing relieves the plainness of the blouse of this dress and there is also an ornamental Quaker collar at the high neck. The plain sleeves are full at the wrist, with Quaker cuffs. The skirt is gathered and has the lower portion of differing material

No. 7662—Girls' Dress.



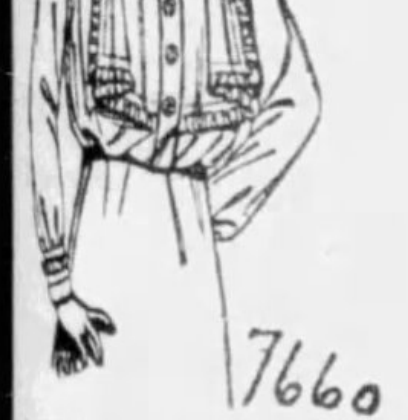
Cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. A most attractive little frock to be made with plaited or gathered skirt. The waist has visible closing at center front; shoulder plait at either side loses its line below yoke depth, to give fullness.

No. 7664—Children's Nightgown.



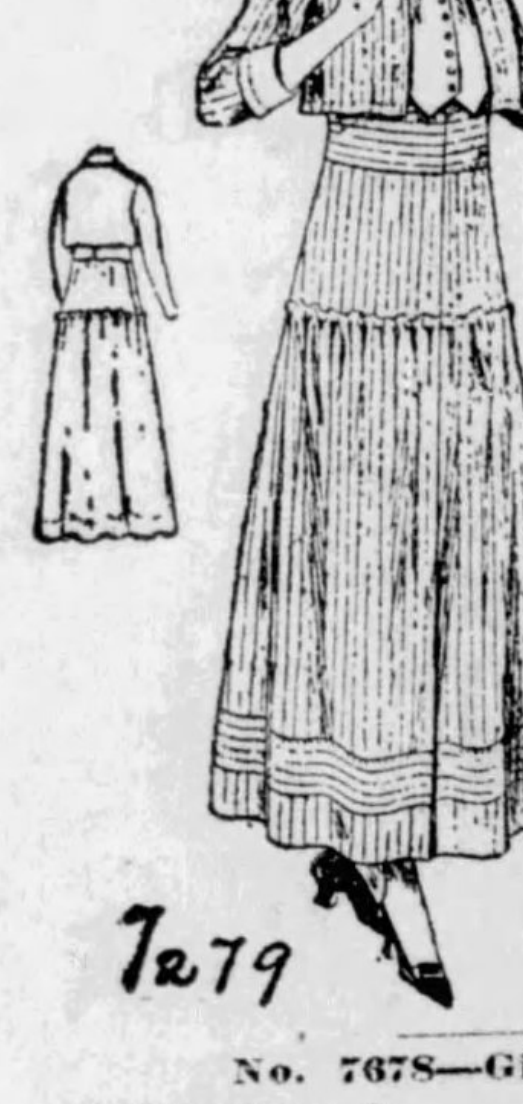
Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. The picture tells all that is necessary to influence you to make a gown just like this one. It is a one-piece garment, with low neck — round or square. In the back the material is cut at center bottom, so as to shape the tab that buttons around the front, if envelope style is desired.

No. 7660—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



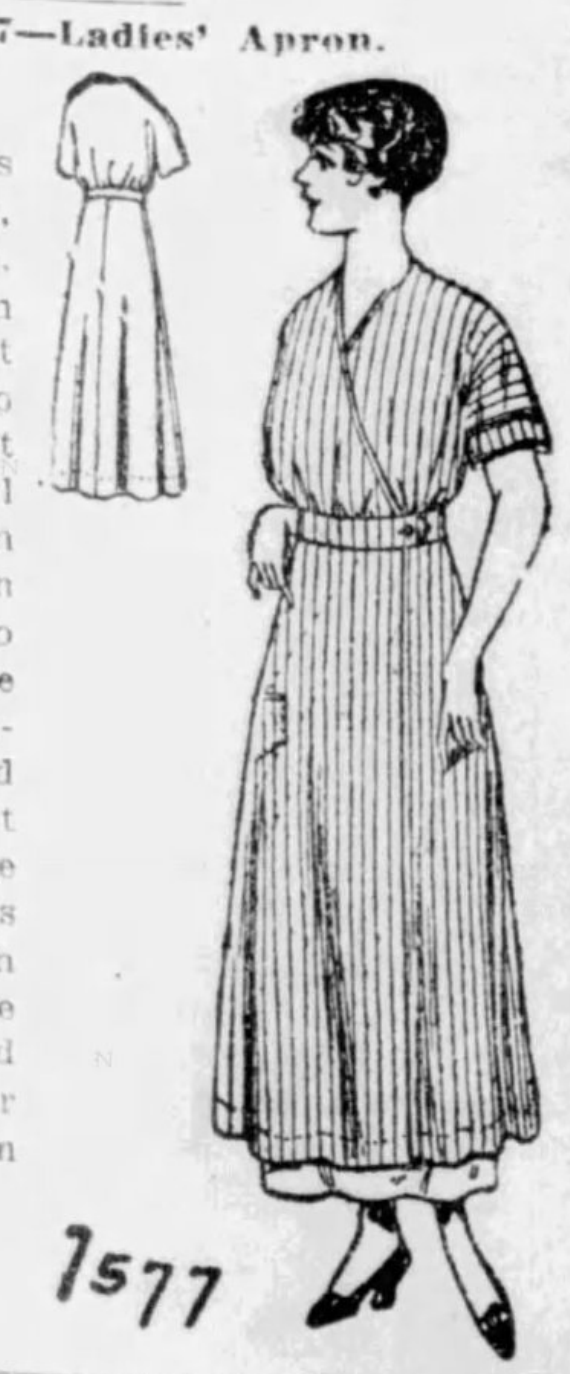
Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. This model is gathered at front shoulders and is fashionable to the extreme in its fullness. A dainty collar overlays a neck finished with a fold or band of the material which in rounded outline continues down front where the closing is made. As illustrated, a frill is used in semi-fischu effect, the purpose being to relieve the plainness.

No. 7279—Ladies' Dress.



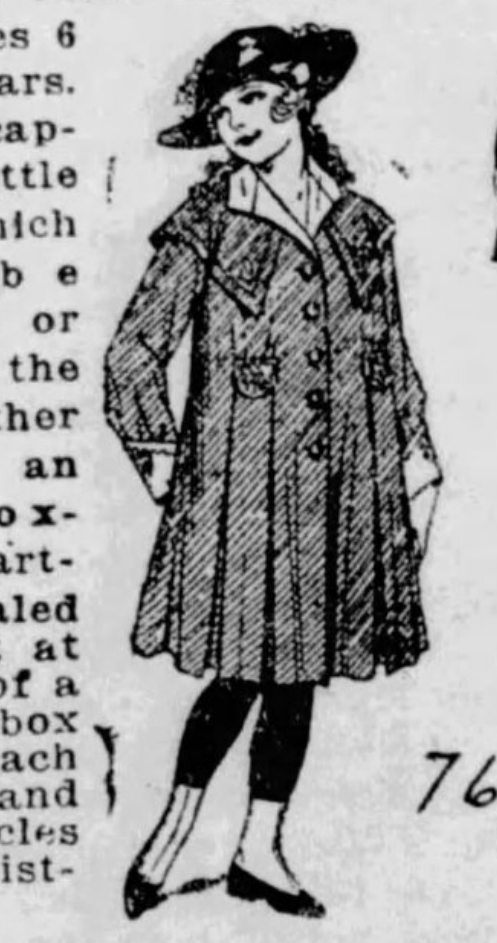
Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. This smart costume is made with a sleeveless underwaist and to this is attached the skirt. This has a deep yoke and below is a gathered flounce; both closing in front. Over the underwaist is worn a bolero jacket., with collar attached to the vest and with long or short sleeves.

No. 7577—Ladies' Apron.



Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. This apron closes in front and the overlap is so great that it is all but double in front and can be let out to accommodate the figure without corsets and drawn in to fit when they are worn. Sleeves are in one, with the body, the pieces joined at shoulder and underarm seams.

No. 7678—Girls' Coat.



Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. This is a captivating little model which may be made with or without the cap. In either side front an under box-plait is partly concealed by an inset at the points of a stitched box plait at each back half and a tab encircles at about waistline mark.

There is a church in Boston, Mass., in which one set of shingles is said to have done service for more than 100 years.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Says Woman's Beauty Depends Upon Health

Health and Vigor Necessitate Regulation of Organs of Elimination.

Skin foods and face creams and powders cannot make a woman beautiful, because beauty lies deeper than that—it depends on health. In most cases the basis of health and the cause of sickness can be traced to the action of the bowels.

The headache, the lassitude, the sallow skin, and the lusterless eyes are usually caused by constipation. An ideal remedy for women, and one that is especially suited to their delicate organisms, is found in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a mild laxative compound, pleasant to the taste and free from opiates and narcotic drugs of every description. Mrs. Gertrude Jordan, 522 North Liberty St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "It is simply fine; I have never been able to find anything to compare with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I started using it for the baby and now it is my family standby in all cases where a laxative is needed."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle; a trial bottle can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois for whom this advertisement is published.

MRS. GERTRUDE JORDAN.

BIG NAVY MEN FAVOR CRUISERS

Will Try to Swing House Committee to New Style Capital Ships.

Washington, April 5.—With the conclusions of hearings on the naval bill, the plans of the "big navy" men of the house have become definitely known. An effort will be made in the house committee to add two battle cruisers to the program recommended—two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers. Failing this, a fight will be made to report the bill to the house carrying four battle cruisers and no dreadnaughts, with the hope of adding the dreadnaughts when the bill comes up.

As a means of gaining their point, some of the big navy men are prepared to make a compromise with the supporters of the Tillman bill providing $11,000,000 for a government armor plate plant, and give their support to that measure as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, if they, in return, receive the support of those members for the larger program.

Congressmen advocating the larger program, fear defeat of their efforts mainly through the effort which will be made to secure very large appropriations for various navy yards and shore stations which will add many millions of dollars to the bill.

The bill will be reported to the house within two weeks, members of the committee stated today. A special rule then will be promulgated, giving it right of way over other pending legislation.

AUSTRIA MAY ALSO SET CLOCKS AHEAD AN HOUR

Berlin, April 10.—The Austrian government is considering a plan for setting the clocks in the dual monarchy ahead one hour beginning May 1, following the example recently set by Germany in adopting this innovation for the summer months. A similar plan for Holland is suggested by the Amsterdam Handelsblad, which advocates it on hygienic and economical grounds

Grip Still Hanging On?

Back aches? Stomach sensitive? A little cough? No strength? Tire easily? All after effects of this dread malady. Yes, they are catarrhal. Grip is a catarrhal disease. You can never be well as long as catarrh remains in your system, weakening your whole body with stagnant blood and unhealthy secretions.

You Need PERUNA

It's the one tonic for the after effects of grip, because it is a catarrhal treatment of proved excellence. Take it to clear away all the effects of grip, to tone the digestion, clear up the inflammed membranes, regulate the bowels, and set you on the highway to complete recovery.

Perhaps one or more of your friends have found it valuable. Thousands of people in every state have, and have told us of it. Many thousands more have been helped at critical times by this reliable family medicine.

Prepared also in tablet form for your convenience.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

FREE This Gold Plated Pendant (set with two sparkling similitude Diamonds) and regular Length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings absolutely Free to any one who sells only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and sends us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address D. R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40
6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For the next 30 days we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed ($10); one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50); all new live sanitary feathers covered with high grade Fancy Art Ticking or 8 ounce. A. C. A. ticking; also one full size Comfort ($3); one pair full size Blankets ($3); two pair Lace Curtains ($2); one pair Lace Pillow Shams ($1); one half doz. Towels ($1). All for only $10.00. This offer is good for 30 days only and positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money-order now and save money.

CAROLINA BEDDING COMPANY
DEPT. P GREENSBORO, N. C.

HOLLAND READY TO MEET KAISER

Netherlands Prepare for Possible Trouble Over English Plans.

Amsterdam, Via London, April 5.—"I did not for a moment suggest there is a possibility that Great Britain intends to land her new armies on the Dutch coast," said former Minister of War Colyn today in an interview regarding recent mysterious military preparations in Holland.

"We have the assurance of Britain that she will respect our neutrality and we rely on that assurance. But the question is, what does Germany think of this?

"If Germans begin seriously to be afraid of such a contingency, namely of the landing of British troops in Holland, what influence will that have on Germany's attitude toward us? We must assume that she is acquainted with our defensive capacity. If she judges that capacity inadequate and considers that a British expedition into Germany through Holland is to be feared, would it then be strange if we were approached from the German side with proposals which we cannot submit, because they would mean the abandonment of outward neutrality toward the allies."

Jonkerr Colyn added that there was an increasing possibility of conflict on both sides and while a waiting attitude might be adopted toward Great Britain something positive should be done with regard to Germany. He suggested the strengthening of the Dutch forces, in order to make clear to Germany that Holland has the power and the intention to prevent a menace to Germany's open flank.

JOHN D. JR., TO BUILD CHURCHES FOR MINERS

Denver, Colo., April 10.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has signified his intention to give financial assistance to the erection of churches, Protestant and Catholic, in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., according to announcement made yesterday at the company's headquarters here.

Mr. Rockefeller, a Baptist, stipulated neither he personally nor the company shall assume any responsibility for or control over the churches.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, April 3.—Senate—Resumed debate on the army bill. Judiciary committee postponed consideration of Brandies nomination.

House—Miscellaneous bills requiring unanimous consent were considered. Secretary Daniels again discussed national defense before naval committee. Brig. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, testified before the military committee. Representatives Borland, Missouri, and Doolittle, Kansas, urged investigation of packing houses before judiciary committee.

TUESDAY, April 4.—Senate—Continued consideration of army reorganization bill.

House—Debate on rivers and harbors bill resumed. Voted down all amendments to the rivers and harbors bill, consideration of which will be resumed next Thursday. Recessed until 8 p. m. for night session on unopposed private bills.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—Senate—Interstate commerce committee voted to report child labor bill in amended form. Manufacturers urged labor committee to approve legislation barring prison-made goods from interstate commerce.

House—Passed Heflin resolution for census statistics on quantity of cotton used in manufacture of explosives. Kent bill to create a bureau of national forests urged at hearing before public lands committee. Debated, without action, the Johnson bill to authorize the federal government to accept as a gift the homestead of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky. Federal co-operation in improvement in Sacramento valley urged at hearing of Californians before flood control committee.

THURSDAY, April 6.—Senate—Voted down, 36 to 44, the Lee amendment to eliminate the federal volunteer provision of the army bill.

House—Meat packers opposed Borland inquiry resolution before judiciary subcommittee. Debate continued on rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, April 7.—Senate Resumed debate on army reorganization bill.

House—Debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill continued. Military committee arranged to hear Secretary Baker on the army appropriation bill. Insular committee recommended passage of Phippine independence bill as it passed the senate.

SATURDAY, April 8.—Senate—Agreement reached to vote Tuesday on free sugar repeal, and April 18 on army bill. Passed $38,000,000 annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

House—Rivers and harbors appropriation bill discussion continued. Secretary Baker of the war department appeared before military sub-committee.

SAY SERUM WILL REVIVE THE DEAD

Johns Hopkins Authorities Try New Cure for Drowning or Asphyxiation.

Baltimore, April 10.—A departure in medical science which, if successful, will revolutionize the treatment of persons apparently dead from drowning or asphyxiation is now being experimented with at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

The new treatment will be the injection of a serum to stimulate the blood to such an extent as will form a reaction of the heart. This will keep the person alive until the apparatus perfected some time ago to clear the lungs can be put into use.

The serum has been tried on a number of animals in the laboratories of the institution, and in a number of cases has proved successful. However, in most of the cases there have been after effects such as high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries.

Dead Four Hours—Revives.

According to the physicians, if the serum can be perfected, and there is every assurance at this time that it can, the serum can be injected in the person several hours after the accident and restore the person to life.

In one case, on an animal, the serum was injected four hours after the drowning took place and the animal was brought back to life, but died later of a high blood pressure.

The physicians for more than three years have worked on the theory that the heart in drowned or asphyxiated persons is still active, in a way, for some time after the accident, and that if the organ can be kept in that state until the patient can be treated to clear the lungs hundreds of persons who are given up as dead can be saved.

Restore Freezing Victims.

Some time ago a New York physician claimed to have perfected a machine to be used in restoring life to persons frozen to death. The apparatus was tried in a number of cases in the arctic regions and, according to the accounts, met with some success. It was only a short time after this that the physician at the Johns Hopkins hospital invented a machine to restore to life those apparently dead from drowning. The machine proved successful on animals that could be put under treatment immediately after the accident.

DAVID DUNNE

by

B. K. MANIATES

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY

Continued from First Page

The patient, tired-looking eyes of the woman brightened as she dished out a saucer of the cream. The weariness in the sensitive lines of her face and the prominence of her knuckles bore evidence of a life of sordid struggle, but, above all, the mother love illumined her features with a flash of radiance.

"You're a good provider, David; but tell me where you have been for so long, and where did you see Joe?"

He gave her a faithful accout of his dinner at the Brumble farm and his subsequent meeting with Joe, working the wringer steadily as he talked.

"There!" he exclaimed with a sigh of satisfaction, "they are ready for the line, but before I hang them out I am going to cook your dinner."

"I am rested now, David. I will cook me an egg."

"No, I will," insisted the boy, going to the stove.

A few moments later, with infinite satisfaction, he watched her partake of crisp toast, fresh eggs, and savory tea.

"Did you see Jud and Janey?" she asked suddenly.

"No, they were at school."

"David, you shall go regularly to school next fall."

"No," said David stoutly; "next fall I am going to work regularly for some of the farmers, and you are not going to wash any more."

Her eyes grew moist.

"David, will you always be good—will you grow up to be as good a man as I want you to be?"

"How good do you want me to be?" he asked dubiously.

A radiant and tender smile played about her mouth.

"Not goody-good, David; but will you always be honest, and brave, and kind, as you are now?"

"I'll try, mother."

"And never forget those who do you a kindness, David; always show your gratitude."

"Yes, mother."

"And, David, watch your temper, and, whatever happens, I shall have no fears for your future."

His mother seldom talked to him in this wise. He thought about it after he lay in his little cot in the sitting room that night; then his mind wandered to Joe Forbes and his wonderful tales of the west. He fell asleep to dream of cowboys and praries. When he awoke the sun was sending golden beams through the eastward window.

"Mother isn't up," he thought in surprise. He stole quietly out to the kitchen, kindled a fire with as little noise as possible, put the kettle over, set the table, and then went into the one tiny bedroom where his mother lay in her bed, still—very still.

"Mother," he said softly.

There was no response.

"Mother," he repeated. Then piercingly, in excitement and fear, "Mother!"

At last he knew.

He ran wildly to the outer door. Bill Winters, fortunately sober, was driving slowly by.

"Bill!"

"What's the matter, Dave?" looking into the boys white face. "Your ma aint sick, is she?"

David's lips quivered, but seemed almost unable to articulate.

"She's dead," he finally whispered.

"I'll send Zine right over," exclaimed Bill, slapping the reins briskly across the drooping neck of the horse.

NEARLY WILD WITH BURNING ITCHING

Eczema. From Hands to Elbows One Mass. Could Not Put Hands in Water. Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My daughter was poisoned by salt and it turned into eczema and from her hands to her elbows was one mass of red, burning, itching eruptions. It began with a rash which was of such a burning itching nature that at times she was nearly wild. For many weeks she could not put her hands in water and she could not sleep.

"She suffered intensely for several weeks and I tried wringing towels out of hot water and putting a rubber sheet across her, but she wasn't helped. The Doctor said to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I did and the itching and burning left her, and I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap and she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Ida Brown, 7029 Eggleston Ave., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Very soon the little house was filled to overflowing with kind and sympathetic neighbors who had come to do all that had to be done. David sat on the back doorstep until M'ri came; before the expression in his eyes she felt powerless to comfort him.

"The doctor says your mother died in her sleep," she told him. "She didn't suffer any."

He made no reply. Oppressed by the dull pain for which there is no ease, he wandered from the house to the garden, and from the garden back to the house throughout the day. At sunset Barnabas drove over.

"I shall stay here tonight, Barnabas," said M'ri, "but I want you to drive back and get some things. I've made out a list. Janey will know where to find them."

"Shan't I take Dave back to stay tonight?" he suggested.

M'ri hesitated, and looked at David.

"No," he said dully, following Barnabas listlessly down the path to the road.

Barnabas, keen, shrewd and sharp at a bargain, had a heart that ever softened to motherless children.

"Dave," he said gently, "your ma won't hev to wash no more, and she'll never be sick nor tired agen."

It was the first leaven to his loss, and he held tight to the horny hand of his comforter. After Barnabas had driven away there came trudging down the road the little, lithe figure of an old man, who was carrying a large box. His mildly blue, inquiring eyes looked out from beneath their hedge of shaggy eyebrows. His hair and his beard were thick and bushy. Joe Forbes maintained that Uncle Larimy would look no different if his head were turned upside down.

"David," he said softly, "I've brung yer ma some posies. She liked my yaller roses, you know. I'm sorry my lalocks are gone. They come early this ear."

"Thank you, Uncle Larimy."

A choking sensation warned David to say no more.

"Things go 'skew sometimes, Dave, but the sun will shine agen," reminded the old man, as he went on into the house.

Later, when sundown shadows had vanished and the first glimmer of the stars rediated from a pale sky, Joe came over. David felt no thrill at the sight of his hero. The halo was gone. He only remembered with a dull ache that the half-dollar had brought his mother none of the luxuries he had planned to buy for her.

"David," said the young ranchman, his deep voice softened, "my mother died when I was younger than you are, but you won't have a stepmother to make life unbearable for you."

The boy looked at him with inscrutable eyes.

"Don't you want to go back with me to the ranch, David? You can learn to ride and shoot."

David shook his head forlornly. His spirit of adventure was smothered.

"We'll talk about it again, David," he said, as he went in to consult M'ri.

"Don't you think the only thing for the boy to do is to go back with me? I'm going to buy the ranch on which I've been foreman, and I'll try to do for David all that should have been done for me when I, at his age, felt homeless and alone. He's the kind that takes things hard and quiet; life in the open will pull him up."

"No, Joe," replied M'ri resolutely. "He's not ready for that kind of life yet. He needs to be with women and children a while longer. Barnabas and I are going to take him. Barnabas suggested it, and I told Mrs. Dunne one day, when her burdens were getting heavy, that we would do so if anything like this should happen."

Joe looked at her with revering eyes.

"Miss M'ri, you are so good to other people's children, what would you be to your own?"

The passing of M'ri's youth had left a faint flush of prettiness like the afterglow of a sunset faded into twilight. She was of the kind that old age would never wither. In the deep blue eyes was a patient, reflective look that told of a past but unforgotten romance. She turned from his gaze, but not before he had seen the wistfulness his speech had evoked. After he had gone, she sought David.

"I am going to stay here with you, David, for two or three days. Then Barnabas and I want you to come and live with us. I had a long talk with your mother one day, and I told her if anything happened to her you should be our boy. That made her less anxious about the future, David. Will you come?"

The boy looked up with his first gleam of interest in mundane things.

"I'd like it, but would—Jud?"

"I'm afraid Jud doesn't like anything, David," she replied with a sigh. "That's one reason I want you—to be a big brother to Janey, for I think that is what she needs, but what Jud can never be."

The boy remembered what his mother had counseled.

"I'll always take care of Janey," he earnestly assured her.

"I know you will, David."

Two dreary days passed in the way that such days do pass, and then David rode to his new home with Barnabas and M'ri.

Jud Brumble, a refractaory, ungovernable lad of fifteen, didn't look altogether unfavorably upon the addition to the household, knowing that his amount of work would thereby be lessened, and that he would have a new victim for his persecutions and tyrannies.

Janey, a little rosebud of a girl with dimples and flaxen curls, hung back shyly and loked at David with awed eyes. She had been frightened by what she had heard about his mother, and in a vague, disconnected way she associated him with Death. M'ri went to the child's bedside that night and explained the situation. "Poor Davey is all alone, now, and very unhappy, so we must be kind to him. I told him you were to be his little sister."

To Be Continued.

MANY WOMEN TESTIFY.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I was so well pleased with the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that I am glad to endorse it. I was run-down and had female trouble and I doctored with several medicines with no benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' put me on the road to health. I used seven bottles and this medicine was the means of my recovery. I have been well since, with no return of the trouble. I have recommended this to others who have come back to thank me on account of the benefits they received."—MRS. MARY J. DILLINGHAM, 136 Norwick St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lancaster, Ohio.—"I have had a test of 'Favorite Prescription' and it proved a very satisfactory medicine. I took it in the spring. I was run-down, tired and worn-out. I used the contents of two bottles and it did all I could expect and more. I felt just fine after I had used it. You may say it is a good tonic and strengthening medicine for women."—MRS. J. W. KEAN, 363 E. Main St., Lancaster, Ohio.

The mighty restorative power of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear—compels the organs to properly perform their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

What Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for thousands it will do for you. Get it this very day from any medicine dealer, in either liquid or tablet form.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

IF WE SEND YOU THIS BICYCLE

For you to keep and use for a month as your own, Would You then agree to show your bicycle to ten or more of your friends and tell them the ridiculously low factory price, easy terms, unusual conditions and exceptional offers I would make, all of which I will explain to you if within ten days from seeing this you will say in a letter or on a postal, "Send particulars of Bicycle Offer" and address your postal card or letter:
Personal for G. L. LEWIS, Manager
MEAD CYCLE CO., W64 Mead Block, Chicago

You Need Not Suffer from Headaches, Nausea and Indigestion

Illness takes all the sunshine out of life. Headaches make the days sad and dreary. Indigestion keeps you lying awake with a terrible depressed feeling through nights that seem endless. Stomach sickness and nausea are even worse than pain, for you can grit your teeth against pain—but nausea just wilts you. Yet even in the face of all the so-called cures you have tried without success, there is one simple treatment that will bring relief. It has brought relief to so many others, and though your case may be worse than the average, it can relieve you too. This treatment gets at the actual cause of the trouble. The treatments you have tried merely dull the effect, leaving the cause to repeat its horrors when the doses have worn off.

Your doctor will tell you that the cause of most stomach-sickness, nausea, headaches and indigestion is constipation. He will likewise tell you that cathartics and drugs are not really cures for constipation—but only temporary reliefs. He will tell you further, that white mineral oil, in its purest form, like

Lubriol
(TRADE-MARK)

is the modern, effective treatment that does more for chronic constipation than anything else ever did before. In the Medical News, Dr. Robinson C. Duffield, a noted physician, tells his fellow physicians that "mineral oil is the ideal remedy for the cure of all forms of constipation and for the cure of tuberculous diarrhœa." There is expert medical opinion for you. It is no less than a real prescription from an eminent scientist. Other great doctors back him up without exception. Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, one of England's foremost surgeons is enthusiastic in his praise of white mineral oil as the ideal treatment for constipation and its accompanying ills.

Lubriol
(TRADE-MARK)

is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form, prepared especially for medicinal use for men, women and children of any age. Countless other doctors indorse mineral oil. Its remedial effects are beneficial to every sufferer, no matter how far advanced the trouble may be. Chronic constipation has no terrors for the user of Lubriol.

Don't use cathartics and drugs. These not only act violently on the system, but they do only temporary good. Furthermore, they saturate the system to a point where only constantly increasing doses give relief—and that breeds a drug habit which is very hard to shake off. Don't use castor oil or olive oil either. These are absorbed by the system and cause unnatural unhealthy fattening. Lubriol gives relief and passes right out of the body entirely when its work is done. It is not absorbed. The same sized dose does the same work every time—so it forms no drug habit. You see, taken all in all, Lubriol is the ideal treatment for you. It is dependable. It has no after-effects that make you sorry you started it. Can you trust any other so-called remedy that way? You can not.

Lubiol is tasteless and odorless. It is pleasant to take.

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75 cents a pint bottle, shipped postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Toledo Weekly Blade attests to the soundness of the Lubriol Laboratories' financial standing. Once you have tried Lubriol it will be a permanent institution in your home. Send for a bottle.

The Lubriol Laboratories
1439 NICHOLAS BUILDING TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO........Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Rumors are never short-circuited.

The maxim, that trouble never comes singly, doesn't mean that all trouble is married.

Neutrality may be a state of mind, but we are inclined to believe it is a doubtful emotion.

"A Democrat in Indiana has reached the age of 108." His other bad habits, if any, are not mentioned.

When a cat smells a rat, that's instinct; but when a woman says she "smells a mouse"—that's intuition.

Conscience is on the inside, and knows what is going on all the time.

No pledged delegate will go to the Chicago convention this year without his mental reservation.

Old-fashioned boys had to band together and go out seeking adventure on their own initiative. All they had, that the modern Boy Scout possesses, was imagination.

Robins are not supposed to keep one's feet dry on a wet day. If they warm the heart they have performed a blessed mission.

We have no faith in the theory that hats cause baldness. Take the case of Mr. Bryan, for example; since 1896 he has been standing before the audience with his hat off, yet much of his hair has disappeared.

General Pershing ordered a ton of tobacco, but not with the expectation of smoking the pipe of peace with Villa.

Yuan Chi Kai is such a sly old fellow—he may cut off many heads before he loses his own.

Forty-five thousand English war widows is an indication that the British have been doing some fighting, after all.

Dorothy Dix says it is folly for husbands and wives to kiss each other. Some will and some won't, Dorothy, according to their emotions.

President Wilson's administration will go down in history as a prolific producer of harmonious phrases.

Even the peons may have had their eyes opened to the fact that Villa was lying when he told them the "gringoes" couldn't fight.

Slaughtering men to give the Crown Prince a reputation doesn't appeal to lovers of humanity.

Anybody with a soul that is in tune with nature can feel poetry, but it takes a genius to tell others how it feels.

We have a notion that most married people are much happier than the unmarried cynics.

People have learned that it takes more than a political platform promulgation to reduce the cost of living.

The fact that Villa never drank is no argument against temperance.

After seeing Grand Duke Nicholas the Turk has reached the conclusion that he wants peace.

If a man nurses a grievance long enough it soon will grow so big he can't see over, around or through it.

Some of the worst wrecks happen when a theory and a fact try to pass on the same track.

The grouch may be enjoying life in his way, but an inmate of a Canadian poorhouse laughed himself to death.

John D. Wells, of the Buffalo News, has found a man who asks: "Does anybody know where the Democratic party stays between victories?"

"Everyman has a pound of lime in his body." No official report on the amount of sand he carries.

Much time is wasted by futile fussing that might be spent profitably in complacent contemplation.

Jess Willard seems firm in the conviction that it is not necessary for a heavyweight champion to get drunk and throw his money at the bartender. He represents a newer school.

Bald-headed men, who would never admit a belief in miracles, have been known to purchase hair restorers.

The Post says a Houston lady wants the work in daily newspaper offices to begin with prayer. Once upon a time a Michigan paper did that, and then it put in the rest of the day stealing from its exchanges.

The idea, we believe, is to choose a model husband annually. Won't he keep longer than twelve months?

These thrilling lines came in the news from Mexico: "Four hundred American cavalrymen galloping down the granite slopes of the great continental divide." Pity the "movie man" had to miss it.

Never is there a shortage in the available supply of English sparrows.

A Chicago man died the other day at the age of ninety-nine years and seven months. His long life was the reward of good humor, and he passed away without a grouch.

Pancho Villa's wives never know when he is going to get home for dinner.

Among incurable ailments may be mentioned a lack of common sense complicated with money.

The robin's morning song and his evening song are practically the same, yet one may be a hallelujah and the other a benediction. It depends on the spirit of the listener.

The Roosevelt Pronouncement.

Colonel Roosevelt's latest pronouncement on the presidential situation indicates that the former president is still entirely free from any impediment of speech. There isn't any question at all as to what he means and as to what he means to do.

The Roosevelt program is as plain as the Roosevelt habit of speech. It is just this: If the Republicans want to nominate him for President because the party feels that the country and it needs his leadership, all well and good. He will accept the leadership. But if the party regards him only as an expedient, as a vote catcher, he will have none of it. And as an earnest of its patriotic intent, the party must adopt a platform upon which the Colonel can stand without one iota of receding from any of the principles for which he has preached throughout the shameful years of the wobbling Wilson administration.

By inference, too, Colonel Roosevelt agrees to support any other candidate who will uphold the principles for which he stands and, equally by inference, but altogether clearly, he indicates his fixed intention to oppose any candidate of any party failing to meet the present day standards of straight Americanism.

In the last analysis, the Roosevelt declaration is an unselfish and a courageous one. It forces his party to accept him on grounds of high principle or to reject him altogether. He will neither trade nor temporize to gain the nomination. It leaves him exactly where he has stood since the pre-primary campaign of 1912—a tremendous and absolutely independent force for national honor and righteousness.

An Issue Ready Made.

The Republicans are to be given the issue of preparedness. It becomes more and more evident that the Democrats are juggling with the national defense measures. The Hay bill is a mere mockery. It preserves the evils and flaws of the present army system and adds several on its own account. The Chamberlain bill, a strong and practical measure to begin with, is being emasculated in the senate. The conferees will, in every likelihood, complete this business.

The administration has its own private reasons for preferring to give a stone to giving a loaf. It cannot favor a program of adequate defense without betraying the failure of its fiscal policy. The Underwood law does not provide sufficient revenue. Without a big increase in revenue, there can be no large increase in the military establishment. The administration lacks the candor and courage to confess the shortcomings of the near free-trade law. And so the national defenses must suffer to meet political expediency.

It is inevitable that the Republicans will make an issue of preparedness. It is being delivered to them ready-made.

Aunt Sarah Not Consulted.

"Rocking chairs are going out of style."—News note.

Who sets the styles in chairs and who directs that rockers must go to the attic? We cannot guess. But we know that Aunt Sarah Bristed has had nothing to do with it.

Aunt Sarah—who is known to every community—has used the same rocking chair for nearly a half-century. No king has found his throne so indispensable as Aunt Sarah her rocker, no master of men could so ill spare the symbols of his office. In that chair, she has passed upon public opinion. Indeed, from that vantage, she has made public opinion. Seated in her rocker, she has worked out the problems of her household, sung her several children to sleep as they came along, nursed Betty and Billy when they were sick, comforted the little Mrs. Peasley after the funeral. Taken to her heart the girl from across the road who came home from the city bitter with experience.

Last fall, Aunt Sarah moved her rocking chair close to the "baseburner" and next to the table which holds her sewing basket, her spectacle case, and the last letter from Betty, now mothering her own children. The other day, she looked at the spring clouds and remarked that soon she'd take her chair out on the porch and "get a breath of fresh air with her sewin'."

Rocking chairs going out of style? If they are, the Aunt Sarah Bristeds are passing from fashion also. Then God save His cheerless world.

The Mission of Ishi.

When Ishi, the last of the Yali Indians, was found, he was living, and seemingly had always lived, upon the scale and according to the manner of the ancient cave dwellers. He wore skins, not for ornament, but for shelter alone. He had no headgear and the soles of his feet were like those rawhide mallets which printers use, wood lacking sufficient toughness. He ate roots and wild fruits, birds caught in snares and things which should have been buried, not eaten. His language, such as it was consisted of grunts and grimaces and whistles. Taking him altogether, Ishi was a primitive of primitives. He would have been just an average citizen of the stone age.

There was a disconcerting thing about Ishi. When he was "captured," it was taken for granted that he couldn't be much better than an idiot. But Ishi fooled his guardians. He demonstrated that, in spite of his origin, the life he had lived for more than half a century, the shape of his jaw and the slope of his brow, he had brains in his head. Lots of voters of California, Ishi's native state, had less intelligence. A lot of men whom folks vote for had no more. As a specimen he was disappointing. He was in position, so far as wits were concerned, to patronize those who looked upon him as a fossil, strangely surviving from a time when human creatures got along without brains.

Ishi is dead, and some people are not sorry. They thought that because they wore collars, rode on trolley cars and knew how to jump when an automobile honked, they were, to their unwashed ancestor of the caves, as angels are to angleworms. They had an idea the difference would tell in thickness of gray matter. It was Ishi's mission to show them that they were mistaken, to prove to the world that, while we've accumulated wisdom of the ages, we are, in the quality of our brain material, no better outfitted than were our forebears who made fire with a stick, got their wives with a club and, in times of short rations, ate their grandmothers.

School Without Drudgery.

How many adults know how to parse a sentence? Who among them can explain what the nominative absolute is and whether or not it has any relationship with participles or gerundives or the Rule of Three? Which one can swear he knows the difference between the subtractor and the subtrahend? What are minuends?

Thousands and thousands of poor, distressed children, generation after generation of them, have had to familiarize themselves with these words, to speak them glibly and, from day to day, recite rules containing the words.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller has an idea that school should be conducted without these terms. It purposes establishing a new kind of school, one that will drop the formal study of grammar and teach children how to figure and still leave them unable to rattle off arithmetical rules they know not the meaning of.

To the child mind, almost anything can be made interesting. It has been a rebuke to education that nine children out of ten find school a terrible drudgery. We may hope that the Rockefeller experiment will try to cultivate the natural curiosity of children, to build up a conception of school that adults can look back to as something else than torture.

Thrift as a School Course.

Two years ago, a savings system was established in the public schools of Chicago. Money in any amount is accepted. When a pupil's savings reach $5, the amount is transferred to one of the banks. Up to December 31 last, twenty months after the adoption of the system, 17,726 children had saved $36,389.20 and $15,000 had been transferred to the banks.

These children will grow up with an understanding of the value of saving. At least half of them will have acquired the habit of maintaining a savings account. They will be forehanded as a matter of second nature.

The Chicago idea is well worth adopting in any community. The impulse in every child is to lose no time between receiving a coin and spending it with the nearest vendor in playthings and sweets. Living almost wholly in the present, he has no instinct for saving. If he is taught thrift—and the brilliant Chicago experiment shows he can be—he will have acquired one of the chief virtues of citizenship.

Business Mortality.

The year 1908 was one of depression, while we count 1915 as the year of unexampled prosperity.

Yet there were 4,290 more business failures in the United States in 1915 than in 1908. There were more last year, under excellent business conditions, than the year before when the sudden outbreak of the European war enveloped the country in industrial depression.

In 1910, the mercantile agencies chronicled 9,428 failures. Through the good years and bad which have followed, these figures have constantly grown. At the present rate of increase, it will take less than ten years for the figures of 1910 to double **themselves.**

Clearly, there is no direct relationship between general business conditions and business mortality. The cause of the failures must be sought in the establishments of those who fail, not in trade reports and the quotations on money. Stanley A. Dennis, an editor of the magazine System, says that one trouble with many business men is that they don't know how to diagnose their troubles. They trust to luck and miracles to pull them out of the hole, when they should be making a painstaking study of their business.

The farmers have been lectured, plead with, argued with, until most of them are dropping the rule-of-thumb methods handed down from one agricultural generation to another. Perhaps, there must be something of this sort carried on among business men before they can report that failures are lessening in number, not increasing.

Anybody who wants an equal division of wealth can always get an argument out of the fellow who has more money than he.

Colonel Roosevelt's idea of grandchildren has been adopted by President Wilson.

MARCH AWARD.

An Ohio man wins the Blade's premium watch for the month of March. His list contained 104 names.

March was a fine growing month for the Blade family.

Von Tirpitz Still Rules.

The submarine policy has not paid Germany.

It has not reduced the total tonnage of British shipping, the shipyards working more effectively than the torpedoes. The flow of supplies from foreign countries to the Allies and from the colonies has continued steadily in spite of the destruction of ships and the frightening of shippers.

From the military standpoint, the policy has not garnered successes commensurate with the risks taken. Many submarines have left German harbors and never returned. Some have been rammed. Some have been sunk by gunfire. It is known that a large number have been caught in nets and could neither escape by diving nor rise to the surface to surrender. Their crews have died slowly and painfully.

Politically, the policy has done Germany infinitely more hurt than good. Elements in neutral countries which had been friendly to the German cause have been alienated. People among neutrals who had been indifferent as to which side won have, because of the submarine warfare, been made sympathizers of the Entente cause. Neutral sentiment must have been considered of value to Germany or it would not have invested so heavily in propaganda.

With three or four of the neutral governments, the policy has created most serious friction. It threatens today to create something much worse.

So little has Germany profited, so profoundly has it been injured, that it has seemed strange why the policy, as Von Tirpitz laid it down originally, has been pursued. We may have to look to the relations between the government and the German public for the explanation.

The submarine warfare was widely advertised before it was begun. The German populace hailed it with enthusiasm. When vessels were sunk, enthusiasm ran higher. The government took pains to intensify this feeling. When the Lusitania was sunk, the public heard all the arguments in defense of the sinking, and few of the criticisms. The German side of the diplomatic controversy with the United States was presented in detail, the American views were given in parts and scraps. Travelers have reported that the submarine warfare caught the imaginations of the German public as nothing else has since the great drive toward Paris.

It is highly possible that the government has lost control over the situation. Von Tirpitz can be retired, but his policy must be continued. To appear to surrender to neutral pressure creates an internal danger for the German government. To return to the full observance of international law may for the moment be more perilous than bringing new enemies against Germany.

Public Opinion in Mexico

Probably the correspondents exaggerate the Mexican hatred and suspicion of Americans.

The factional leaders and their armies and bands have held the spot light. They have seemed to be all that was Mexico and Mexican. But at no time since Madero launched his campaign against the government of Diaz has there been more than a small fraction of the population of Mexico under arms. There are thousands of small merchants, ranch owners, railway workers, miners, oil company employes, humble tillers of the soil, who have only one wish—that all the factions and factional leaders were in Jericho. They have been browbeaten, coerced, blackmailed and robbed for several years. They can surely have no feeling toward the captains and heroes of revolution except hate. These people constitute the bulk of the Mexican population. Their voices are not heard but they are its true public opinion.

The correspondents are not justified in saying that Mexicans hate and despise and fear the Americans until they know the feelings of those who have no connection with the revolutions save as victims.

Fifty-four per cent of the Mexican people are mixed. Such carelessness!

Sunday School

WHEN A MAN LOST HIS PREJUDICES

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 16 Is "Peter and Cornelius."—Acts 10:1-23.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A proud Roman and a prouder Jew one day lost their historic prejudices and became not only tolerant of what was on the other side of the high wall which divided them from other people, but they actually crossed the wall themselves. This lesson tells the story. Crowded with incident, it reveals an angel talking to a heathen; a pork-abhoring Jew who learned that all meats are clean; and a strict follower of the law of Moses visiting in the home of a Gentile Roman, and telling him a story that brought a second Pentecost.

Such a great experience is well worth studying, especially when the blasts of war are breaking down old aversions and divisions and prejudices and at the same time creating new ones. Never was a lesson upon tolerance and brotherliness timelier than now. The Christian church has not always been tolerant of tolerance. It is only of recent years that we understood the Christian virtue of bearing with another's beliefs which are different from ours. Now our horizons have been pushed out, and we know that we "are all members one of another," and we sing:

"For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind."

If we want another "Pentecost like unto the Gentiles," as the old church fathers called the experience in the house of Cornelius, it will come only after a fresh awakening to the truth that God has present-day messages for us; and after a new vision of the inclusiveness of the gospel.

The present popularity of the preaching of the gospel for all the world may have consequences that will extend far beyond our conventional understanding of a foreign mission revival. Our petty regulations and codes and insularities and prejudices will have to give way to a broader understanding of the world of God.

A Seeking Soldier.

Travel, observation, reading and maturity of thought all play havoc with petty prejudices. There is no class or calling or race or nation that a wise man is willing to condemn. It will go hard with some students of this lesson, so strong is a certain antipathy to militarism, to realize that God has sent his angel to a soldier. Captain Cornelius was a military man, stationed at Caesarea, a town on the Mediterranean coast some 30 miles above Joppa. His duties were altogether those of a soldier, and outwardly his life was controlled by the profession of arms. Withal, beneath his breastplate he concealed a heart hungry for God. Spirituality belongs to no sect or group or condition of mankind. Our contact with Cornelius should teach us that Godliness is a universal aspiration.

This seeking soldier did more than aspire. He prayed and he served. Both his charities and his prayers came up before God, for to such a soul God would not deny himself. He followed the light he had—and it is to be recalled that although reared among Roman polytheism, Cornelius believed in one God, and so was given more light.

To him an angel appeared and bade him go to Joppa for Peter. Little as it may accord with our notions of a Roman centurion, this soldier was of the sort to whom angels appear, and he could look unabashed into the face of a heavenly visitant.

A Jew Who Broke Caste.

Nobody discards ancient prejudices or convictions in a minute. Peter had been slowly prepared for what was coming to him. Pentecost had broadened his horizon, so that at Joppa he sojourned with a tanner, whose calling was proscribed to the Jew.

The naturalness of the vision that came to Peter is apparent. He was hungry. He went to the common oriental lounging place, the housetop, to wait until dinner should be ready. There he fell into a trance and had a vision of food—a great sheet let down from heaven containing all manner of beasts and reptiles and birds. A voice bade him "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." As man is prone to do, Peter remonstrated with God; for "I have never yet eaten anything unholy or impure." Foolish braggart, hurling his Pharisaical righteousness into the teeth of God. The voice answered again, "What God has purified you must not regard as unholy." Three times this was said, and then the vision was withdrawn.

A twentieth century fault was that of Peter's. He was over-fastidious. We are in danger of being refined into inefficiency. The church is so interested nowadays in her grammar and in her manners that she is alienated from the toiling, dusty, sweaty crowd. That, if anything, is proved by Billy Sunday's successes. It is less important that the church be correct in her outward forms than that she be close to people.

Clearly, though, our day is learning the lesson that the program of God is broader than the prescriptions of our creeds. We find non-Episcopalians in Episcopal pulpits; unimmersed Christians at Baptist communion tables; and women in Presbyterian pulpits; and Unitarian hymns in orthodox hymnals. On the whole, our time is learning with Peter the lesson of tolerance.

Coincidences That Are Provinces.

A certain man was accustomed to pray, "O Lord, prepare me for what thou art preparing for me." God works both upon the field and the force. It exalts our thinking to recall the universality and the immanence of an all-knowing God, who makes ready the man for the work and the work for the man. He speaks at one and the same time to Cornelius and to Peter.

Cornelius' messengers were welcomed by Peter. He went with them the next day. To him it had been taught that the open-minded teacher was perhaps being prepared for an open-minded seeker. God had been busy both in Caesarea and Joppa that day.

Most coincidences are providences. Usually we do not see the meaning of events until afterwards. We are confident that history will reveal why America has been set apart in a unique place during this world turmoil. It is in no particular allusion to ourselves, but to all the peoples of earth that we say with the poet:

"Still behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God with in the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

A Task Too Big for Angels.

Someone asks, "Why didn't the angels tell Cornelius what he needed to know?" Ah, that task is too big for an angel. The story has never been told by them. The good news must be man borne. Only redeemed men and women can carry the tidings. The gospel travels only on human feet and by human lips. The world will never be saved by angels. That highest of all honors is reserved in tribute to human personality.

Peter could do more for Cornelius than the angel could. As the late Dr. Arthur T. Pierson once said, "However poor a preacher, I can preach the gospel better than Gabriel can, because Gabriel cannot say what I can say, 'I am a sinner saved by grace.'"

In the Roman Soldier's House.

After little more than a days' journey Peter reached Caesarea. A long journey, you say? No. At this very day men are traveling far to serve their fellow men's spiritual needs, or to seek an answer to their perplexities. They will cross continents to hear certain preachers and teachers in hope of spiritual rest. There is no consideration impeling to travel like that of spiritual unrest. Suppose we give right of way to spiritual concerns, remembering the tragedy of the men who are "too busy" to cultivate their own souls; "too busy" to fellowship with their own families; "too busy" to serve the kingdom of God. Peter was busy; but he had time to make this long journey for the sake of an inquiring Roman.

What barriers religion levels! Proud Cornelius threw himself at Peter's feet. He was quickly raised again, with the remark, "I am but a man. God has taught me to call no one unholy or unclean." Gone was the ancient Jewish sense of superiority.

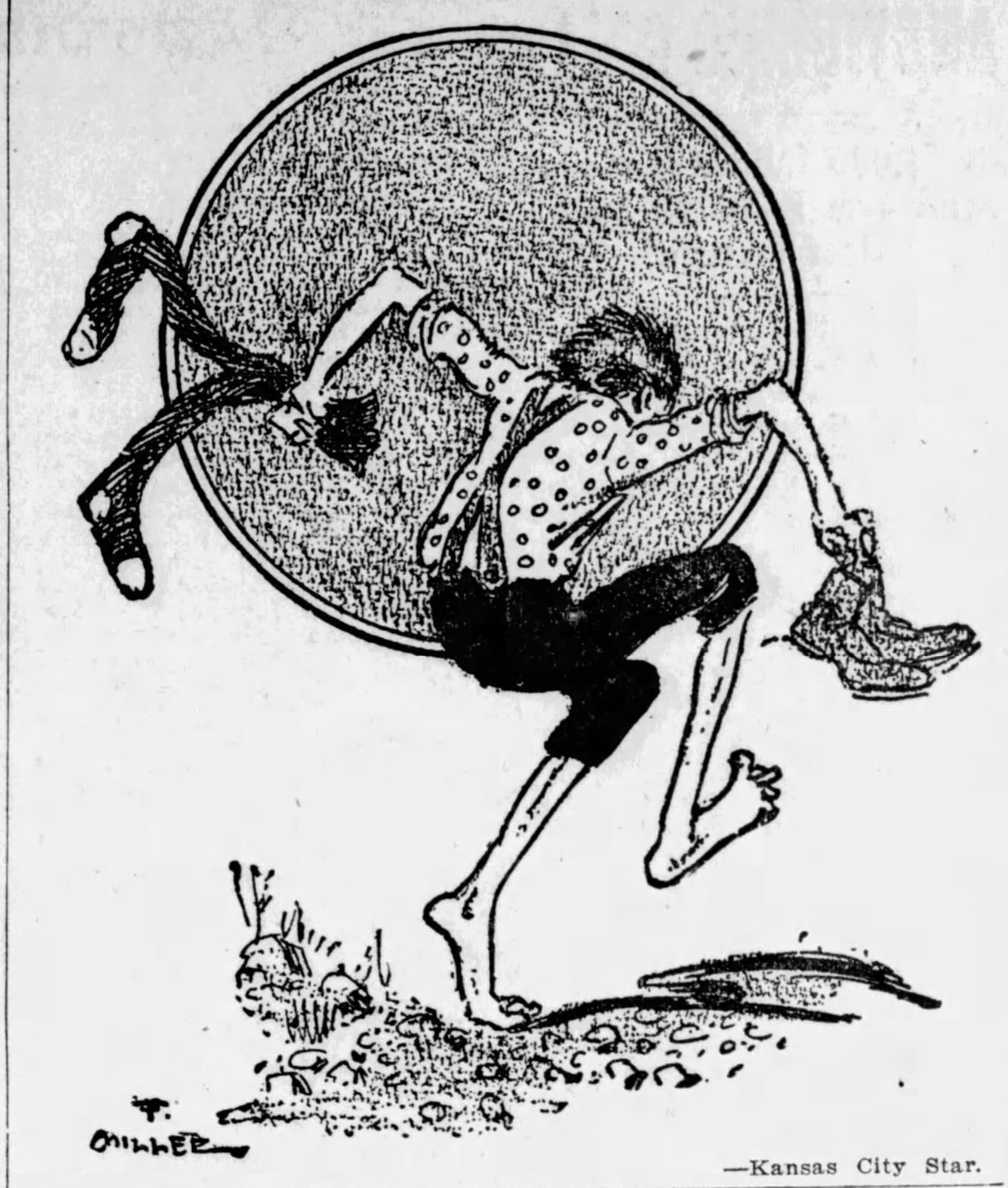
Within the house of the soldier Peter found a large company, comprising the relatives and friends of the host. So to them he preached the old, old story—and lo, the Holy Spirit fell on all who were listening to the message, to the amazement of Peter's Jewish companions.

Once more the great Apostle showed his greatness and his grace; for he did not balk at the final step of baptism. No "proelyte of the gate," or outer-court converts for the new church. Those upon whom the Spirit had come were baptised and made members of the Christian community. Criticism followed, but Peter had followed the light. The Spirit had bourne witness and there was no gainsaying that testimony. So was passed a crisis in Christian history, and the church learned for all time that in Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Gentile, bond or free.

Animal Eats Insects.

One of the strangest animals known to zoologists is the tenrec, an insect-eating animal found only in the Island of Madagascar. It is supposed to represent a very ancient type of animal which is now almost extinct. Madagascar, once a part of the mainland of the African continent, was separated therefrom at a very remote period in the past. As a result a fauna peculiar to the island has been developed.

THE SPRING DANCE



—Kansas City Star.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Put the Cold Cures Away in Moth Balls

NOW that people are coming out of their caves and getting a breath of open air once more, the season of coughs, "colds," coryza and catarrh is passing. The perennial "cold cure" is shelved till next fall. The alluring cough syrup is canned, or relabeled for the fall trade. The coal-tar "grippe tablet" is shoved back to the rear to make room for the soda fountain. Summer approaches.

Whenever you find a thousand and one different remedies highly recommended for a simple ailment—like an ordinary "cold" or coryza—you may suspect, unless you are very credulous indeed, that none of the alleged remedies is really worth trying. That is eminently true of coryza or rhinitis as a head "cold" is variously called. There are so many different rhinitis tablets, coryza tablets and cold cures advertised and sold to the Grand Old Public, that it is impossible to count them in an ordinary busy lifetime. And for a simple ailment some of these alleged remedies are remarkably powerful. For instance, one anti-cold tablet contains a dash of strychnin, morphin, arsenic, atropin, and camphor. That, to our unsophisticated view, is quite a mouthful, for such a very simple ailment. Yet it is no more ridiculous than the average cold cure, cough mixture or rhinitis tablet. The principle in vogue in the prosecution of the very profitable business of curing (?) these trivial complaints is something like this: Mix up a little, just a wee pinch, of every cheap drug you have in stock, roll it into tablets and coat it with chocolate or pink sugar and pack the product in pretty cartons. Then place them in the window, with a card saying: "The time to kill a cold is before it kills you" or something else original like that, and sell the stuff like hot cakes at twenty-five cents the box.

When a doctor doesn't know what ails a patient, or what to do for the patient, he sometimes loads up a shotgun mixture, shuts his eyes and blazes away. At least he used to do so. That is where the anti-cold and rhinitis tablets and the stupendous cough mixtures came from—our anxious medical forefathers concocted them. They, like the "old women" of the present time, had a set formula, or recipe for each symptom—and if the symptoms failed to fit the ready-made medicine, so much the worse for the patient. No alterations were made, considering the price.

People are coming out of their burrows and looking at the sun. Fresh air is again getting a chance. Let us put away the cough and cold cures in moth balls and leave them there as curios for the amusement of our grandchildren. Grandchildren, did we say? Tut, tut, by that time "colds" will be as rare as typhoid fever is now, and a worse disgrace.

ARE WE PREPARED?

1 HOUR AND 46 MINUTES OF DEFENSE

PANAMA is better fortified than any other portion of our coast or any other harbor, yet we have on hand such an insufficient amount of ammunition that after two hours' fire there would not be a single shell for the Panama guns within a thousand miles of the canal. In fact, for the 16-inch gun no shells are yet made. Congress has extravagantly ordered **25 rounds** for this gun, and this is under manufacture, but not yet ready to ship. For the 12-inch guns at Panama, **only 2,500 rounds** have been shipped.

"It must be borne in mind that an hour and forty-six minutes would suffice to exhaust the last round of ammunition if the guns were fired at their maximum rate."

It is assumed by the American people that if war broke out we could manufacture ammunition quickly. We are misled as to our ability to quickly produce sufficient ammunition by what seems to us the enormous war orders which we are filling for Europe. That war has been going on for 16 months. Every manufacturer in the United States can sell 200 and 300 and 400 per cent more shells a day than it is possible for us to manufacture. The big industrial arms and steel factories of the United States have turned their forces to filling these orders because they can obtain almost any price asked, yet with all the push of big business, knowing that enormous profits await them, after 16 months' effort, all the industrial resources, governmental and private, are turning out only 19,000 a day. One of the highest officials of the United States army states that France alone is using 125,000 shells a **day and England 60,000.**

But let no laymen think that the factories of the United States could turn out 19,000 shells a day **for American guns!**

Some of our factories are turning out guns for European nations; other factories are making shells for Russia. These guns are made to inch measure. The shells are made to the millimetre measure. Even though the shells and the bore of the guns are **almost** the same size, the shell made to the millimetre measure cannot be used in the gun made to the inch measure. The shell must exactly fit the gun—not "almost" fit it.

A change of machinery would be necessary to make shells to fit American guns and it takes months to make the machines that make the shells. It takes months to make the machines that in turn make the ammunition-making machines.

It is also urged that we could, if war were declared, run our factories night and day, and turn out enormous amounts of ammunition, thus equipping ourselves in a short time. Such an assumption or such an argument is due to ignorance. At present almost all of the ferro-manganese which our steel factories depend upon as the alloy comes from India and Brazil. We can make ferro-manganese in the United States; but if our munition manufacturers should be forced to make it out of ore, the manganese content would be much lower. The product would also cost more, and there would be trouble in the factories before our chemists became adjusted to the American product.

If we were at war any foreign navy could easily cut off our supply. Two or three Emdens near the coast of Brazil or near the ports of India could completely bar this material from importation into the United States.

Gun cotton is one of the principal ingredients of smokeless powder. But to make gun cotton it is necessary to have nitric acid. Nitric acid is made from nitrates. By far the largest source of our supply comes from Chili. This supply could also be cut off. Our principal sulphur mines are along the coast, and a foreign navy could easily take possession of them.

The time to prepare for war is before the war begins. The great English drive which Kitchener prophesied would take place last May failed to materialize because General French had shells only for one day's fighting out of seven.

VARIETIES

There are 56,000 seeds in a bushel of wheat.

The empire of Japan includes 4,000 islands.

There are 10 big fur companies in North America.

Wine presses driven by electricity are used in France.

The pineapple and Spanish moss are botanical relatives.

The surface of the United States covers 3,088,500 square miles.

The British get some quinine from Jamaisa, but more from India.

The United States in 1914 mined 2,476,465 tons of crude gypsum.

Cigars are regularly exported from the Philippines to 40 countries.

Before the war there were 6,000,000 more women than men in Europe.

Germany is experimenting with electric machinery for gathering peat.

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in 10 hours.

A substitute for imported edible gelatin is made in the Philippines from seaweed.

There is a parish in Paris which had only three priests during the last 100 years.

Seventy percent of the American people use electricity in some form every day.

Nearly two billion dollars are deposited in the savings banks of New York state.

A German substitute for sole leather withstood six weeks' test of the severest character.

New York city's net revenue from saloon licenses amounts to more than $12,000,000 a year.

Forty-eight materials, which come from 16 countries are used in the construction of a piano.

A new 6,000-mile coal basin is being opened up by a 500-mile extension to the Siberian railway.

The Honolulu dish called poi is a fermented paste made from the beaten roots of the taro plant.

Argentina has 10 meat freezing plants in active operation, and three more are contemplated.

By means of a new method, it is possible to record wireless signals on a telephone wire or plate.

Louis XIV drank the first cup of coffee made in France. Coffee was then worth about $29 a pound.

It is said that a humming bird, when stripped of its feathers, is little larger than a bumble bee.

Oculists have found that a peculiar form of eye-strain is due to persons reading while lying down.

Thousands of Koreans have applied for Russian citizenship with a view of joining the Russian army.

President Wilson writes all his speeches down in shorthand before doing them on the typewriter.

Finland has a greater proportion of its territory covered by timber than any other country in Europe.

Fully 90 per cent of the Argentine railways, about 20,000 miles, are managed by European engineers.

A telegraph cable 6,000 miles long and costing $5,000,000 will be laid under the ocean from Aden to Hong-Kong.

Russia's population will be 600,000,000 by the end of this century if it maintains its present rate of increase.

Good paper, it is said, can be produced from refuse hops that have hitherto been thrown away in breweries.

The theory of a central sun and rotating earth was conceived by a Greek philosopher 500 years before Christ.

Turquoises derive their names from the fact that the first specimens were imported into Europe through Turkey.

Robert E. Peary has a summer home on a small island off the coast of Maine where he raises and breeds Eskimo dogs.

Danish tests have shown that concrete is affected by long immersion in the ocean, even for as long as half a century.

Statistics show that the number of automobile accidents increases only half as fast as the number of machines in service.

Strasburg, the capital of Alsace, was annexed by Germany in 870, taken by France in 1681 and recaptured by Germany in 1870.

Glass factories in Japan are doing a rushing business, as a result of paralysis of the industry in Germany and Belgium.

The Russian emperor is a great walker, rider, bicycler and enjoys playing tennis and ninepins. He is also an excellent swimmer.

According to a consular report from Amsterdam, the national wealth of Holland has increased since the war began by $60 per capita.

Mattresses and pillows used in the United States navy will in the future be filled with kapok, a vegetable fibre which is light and buoyant.

Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, now a multi-millionaire, was once a clerk at $12 a week in a Chicago public office.

The wealthiest town in the United States in proportion to population is Hyannis, Neb., where the bank deposits recently averaged $1,439.73 per capita.

Cleveland has the honor of having more telephones in proportion to its population than any other city in the United States. New Orleans draws the booby prize.

School children in Seward, Alaska, went barefoot in December. This was not on account of destitution, but because of the exceptional warmth of the Japan current.

Minneapolis has a new directory in which the longest name is Schimmelpfennig and the shortest Elk. In all, 360,357 persons are listed. There are nearly 5,000 families of Johnsons.

Department of agriculture experiments have shown that it is possible to make a good quality printing paper from zacaton grass, which grows prolifically from California and Texas south to Argentina.

In a Los Angeles jewelry shop there is displayed a perfect model of the Tower of Jewels at the San Francisco exposition. It is built to the scale of one-eighth of an inch to one foot and 8,000 jewels have been used in its construction.

There is an actor in the northwest who never tips his hat, because he never wears one, braving the rigors of 20 to 30 degrees below zero rather than have hais hair fall out, as he feared it would when, after an attack of typhoid fever, he took up the custom which he still retains.

There are 61 nations in the world which claim independence, although if put to the actual test several of them would probably be shown to fall a trifle short of that status and others could not defend themselves against the aggressions of even the weaker of their neighbors.

The Peace Page

GREAT POSSESSIONS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

At house cleaning season I think of Uncle Jabez and Aunt Lucinda, because it is restful to recall someone with more things to dust than I have. These precious souls, now beyond the reach of vacuum cleaners and dustless mops, lived in a house of 20 rooms which they had achieved by thrift and scrimping.

It stood on a hill overlooking other hills in that most poetic section of New York state where most of the houses are white with green shutters. At least that is the way things used to be, but it is years since I have seen them, for the house of Uncle Jabez and Aunt Lucinda was a place of my childhood wandering.

It might not seem so vast to me now, but I feel sure that I would still be impressed with the number and variety of its furnishings.

Aunt Lucinda was one of those very particular housekeepers, so that the parlor was never opened except to be cleaned. When the house was first furnished, Aunt Lucinda, in a full-skirted taffeta, and Uncle Jabez in a clean stock and well-brushed broadcloth, drove up the hill to the station, sent the horse home by the hired man, and took passage on the train for Buffalo. The railroad was a modern convenience at that time and Brussels carpets had not been long in use. Aunt Lucinda had saved the money to buy a Brussels carpet out of the sale of milk and eggs and the weaving of frizzes and hair switches. For the carpet, they chose a gray background with wreaths of pink and red roses. I think to this day it is the finest Brussels carpet I ever saw. At least none since has so impressed me. When I knew it, [illegible] years after, it was as bright as the day it was bought. The shutters were opened in the parlor just for us to see it. Also the furniture, upholstered in crimson velvet on which Aunt Lucinda had embroidered fat and florid flowers in chenille. Each chair seat was always kept covered with tissue paper. The wax cross, the feather wreaths and the lamp mat, made to resemble moss, were all the work of Aunt Lucinda's tireless hands.

There was a sitting room off the parlor, but they bought its furnishings at the village store. The carpet was ingrain, of a large and definite figure, laid over plenty of sweet smelling straw which was freshened every spring. There was a long haircloth sofa in this room and a tall mahogany secretary. Uncle Jabez would have enjoyed sitting in this room or lying down sometimes on the sofa. He was a delicate man, and Aunt Lucinda was pretty strenuous at times. He was not expected to rest here, but in an outer room where there was a new rag carpet, well protected with strips of clean washed oilcloth. A wooden settee, "jest a mite short," to use, Uncle Jabez's own words, was his resting place. He hunched down on this after his noonday meal and snatched a nap, while Aunt Lucinda was thinking of more things for him to do or of more ways to save, so she could achieve added household goods.

They slept in a back room, though five bedchambers furnished complete, presented closed shutters to the distant hills. They never went up the front stairs. The back ones were narrow and treacherous, but safely shielded under rag carpet protected by canvas.

The dining room was sacred to Sunday and holiday dinners. For awhile they ate in the kitchen, then one spring, when the kitchen floor had been freshly painted, Aunt Lucinda decided they had better eat in the summer kitchen and save tracking up the other floor. So Uncle Jabez moved on and out until he entirely lost the habit of using even the side door.

They acquired a great many household furnishings by Aunt Lucinda's peculiar process of evolution. The best feather beds were too good, the best dishes and even the best kitchen utensils all had to have practical "understudies" which could be used without fear of wear or breakage. So all their days the egg shell china selected in Buffalo by Aunt Lucinda and Uncle Jabez, reposed behind locked cupboard doors, while they drank from cups an inch thick.

Very patiently, three times a day, Aunt Lucinda scoured the steel knives and forks while a set of bright silver ones reposed in their neat sockets of white Canton flannel tied with blue tape strings in a locked tin box in a locked linen closet.

This frugal pair had no children, so when they died there were only nieces and nephews to half appreciate, half ridicule their carefully guarded possessions.

There were plenty of new feather beds and down pillows and clean comfortables and blankets for each and all.

The parlor had been opened for the funerals, which followed close, and Aunt Lucinda and Uncle Jabez had gone out in good style through their wide front door. Then all that they had gathered was dispersed, to be used and enjoyed by a new generation, whose chief fault is surely not that of hoarding. But not one of those nephews and nieces was especially grateful for the treasures amassed by their uncle and aunt. They would have liked them better if they had enjoyed their home to the utmost and left something more than a miserly memory.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A Bedroom Beautiful.

We bought an old house not long since, and as money was scarce after paying for the place, we resolved to do the renovating and redecorating ourselves. One room after another was attempted, and we were fairly successful with all of them. The prettiest room of all, however, is a large bedroom, and for the benefit of others who are thinking of undertaking a similar job I will describe it.

The walls and woodwork were good, but dingy and discolored from long use. We gave the woodwork a coat of common white paint, and after that had dried, a coat of creamy white enamel. Then we chose the paper for the walls, a bright two-toned tan color in indistinct stripes, with cream colored ceiling and border of pink roses. As we had had some experience in paper hanging before, the task was not so hard as it looked.

The room was 12 by 15 feet, and we owned an Axminster rug which we wished to use on the floor. The margin all around the rug was given two coats of yellow paint and one coat of varnish containing a little dark oak stain. The rug had gathered so much smoke and dust that cleaning was necessary. After a vigorous beating it was tacked down smoothly upon the floor of an unused room. Then we made a lather by dissolving a cupful of washing powder in a bucketful of hot water, and scrubbed it with a brush, just as you would scrub a floor, dipping it in the lather and scrubbing a spot at a time, until it was all clean. The suds were scraped off with a knife into a pan, and the rug wiped with a cloth wrung from clean warm water. When the task was finished the windows were opened and the rug left to dry. This method of cleaning is easy, cannot harm the most delicate colors, and is wonderful in its effect. The tans and browns in the rug looked as bright as when new.

The bedstead, dresser, two rockers and a sewing table had been discarded years before, but when brought from the barn loft, sandpapered smooth and enameled a creamy white, they were things of beauty and fit for any bedroom. Fashions change in furniture as well as other things, and the swing of the pendulum has brought us back to the enameled furniture so popular 30 or 40 years ago. Home-made book shelves hold the favorite volumes, and a few choice pictures adorn the walls. When the windows were hung with tan-colored shades and white scrim curtains, we pronounced the room finished, and felt well repaid for the time and labor expended upon it.—E. J. C., Kan.

Let us have some more suggestions from E. J. C. and others on home furnishing. It is interesting to learn how the old things were renewed and made to serve. In the work of refurbishing is bound up a new heart interest for each article over which you work, and a room, so furnished, possesses an individuality that the room newly furnished cannot.—M. H.

Flowers.

There was never a person in all the history of humanity on whom a flower ever had a bad influence. They invariably speak a pure language and a true message to all with eyes to see, or rather, soul to discern. They do not even jest, but are ever serious though cheerful.

If the world is a book, a flower is a poem, a sermon and a prayer. But the poet and nature lover loves it because it is ever food and drink to the soul, riches to the mind. The botanist admires the flower and the scientist studies its elements and the artist its colors and form. But the poet and nature lover loves its semi-divine message. To him the flower is more than color and form, it is life, truth and love.—H. G. M., Tenn.

Co-operation.

I can sympathize with Discouraged Mother. I, too, am a mother, left alone with seven little ones to care for, the youngest eight years old, but I do not find them selfish or ungrateful.

My oldest daughter is now teaching her first year of school and the next is in her second year high school.

I know what it means to bring them up right and educate them. When one has only a very small income, it certainly takes some management and a great many sacrifices on the mother's part, but I have been happy in wearing and making over their clothes which they could not wear in school, for the younger ones in the home, for we must expect them to have better clothes in high school, and I have always felt well repaid, but they never come home but mother has to take the easy place, and rest in the morning while the girlies try their skill in getting breakfast and relieving mother of all the burdens they can.

The one that is now teaching does not forget to give mother a nice little note each month when she draws her pay, and to buy things for the other one in high school, which she knows mama can not afford, nor are they ashamed of mother when she comes to town with only a clean house dress on.

It is my aim to give each of my children a better education than I have, for I believe it fits them to be better men and women, and where a girl can earn ten or twelve dollars a week teaching she will think herself lucky to get three dollars a week working for somebody else and always somebody's slave.

It would give me pleasure to hear that this dear mother had changed her mind and would do her best to give the rest of her children a chance, for it is not the fault of the school, but the child, and she would have been just as selfish had she never gone to high school.

Dear mother, keep up your courage, for there is sunshine after showers.—Mrs. F. A. V., N. Y.

A Veteran.

I am one of Uncle Sam's boys, and like to read the experiences of the old boys of 61-5. My first battle was that of Shiloh, two days, and Corinth. After that the battle of Hatchie, when Hurlbut's division met the confederates retreating from Corinth. I was in reserve at Altoona Pass building breastworks, while the fight was in progress at Kenesaw Mountain. After the time of the non-vets of the 14th and 15th Ill. Inf. was out, the veterans were formed into five companies, and, as nearly all the old commissioned officers went home with the non-vets, only one captain and Conolel Rodgers were left, except a few lieutenants. We were strung out along the railroad, two campanies in a place, and called the 14th and 15th veteran battalion of Ill. infantry.

We held the railroad from Altoona to Big Shanty until Hood's army took most all of us to Andersonville prison, where many of the boys died. I lived to come out a skeleton and still suffer from the experience of that seven months.

I was in Millen, Savannah and Black Shear each a short time. Saw one of our boys shot at the creek at Andersonville and one killed at Black Shear trying to get water. Neither one knew the rules—the one at Andersonville had just been brought in, hot and thirsty, and reached his hand and cup under the deadline to get the clear water above, when the rest of us were getting water from the branch, for we knew we must not reach under the line. The one at Black Shear passed behind instead of before a guard on his way to get water.—Horace S. Lowry. Cecil, Ark.

Adler's
Famous No Money Down—Free Trial
PIANO and ORGAN OFFER
Saves You $128.50
Your Own Time To Pay Without Interest
Yes, I'll not only save you $128.50 on your purchase of a piano, but I'll prepay the freight on a matchless Adler Piano so that you can prove for yourself that it is absolutely superior in every respect to any other piano at anywhere near the price.
FREE 30 DAY TRIAL
Send no money until you decide to buy. Keep the piano 30 days. Note well its marvelously sweet singing tone and the beauty of its design and workmanship. Then if you decide to keep it pay me in small amounts to suit your convenience. If you decide not to keep it, return it. I'll pay return freight charges. And remember I also prepay freight to you, so trial costs you nothing.
Save $48.75 On An ADLER ORGAN
Shipped direct from the great $1,000,000 Adler Factory (greatest in existence). No money down—30 day free trial—50 year guarantee, longest made on any organ. The Adler is the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair and Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition. I'll save you $48.75 or more besides giving you easiest terms of any manufacturer in America.
FREE Mail coupon at once for big, handsomely illustrated Piano or Organ Book and fairest, most liberal selling offer ever heard of
MAIL COUPON TODAY
C. L. ADLER, Pres.
Adler Mfg. Co.
6080 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
Send me—FREE—your wonderful Organ Book ☐ Piano Book ☐
Mark which you desire.
Name..
Address..

Girl Missing Just Like Dorothy Arnold

ALMA FULLER MYERS.

In the strange disappearance of Miss Alma Fuller Myers, who completely dropped out of sight, after she was seen to enter the subway, en route from New York to her home in East Orange, N. J., the police of three states have another Dorothy Arnold case to solve.

Since April 1, when Miss Myers vanished, a nation-wide search has been made for her without result.

As she was known to have but a little over two dollars when she dropped from sight her parents and friends believes "Smiles," as she is called by them, could not have gone very far.

Although, up to the present, her parents have denied that she had any male friends, it is thought possible that she has gone to Toronto, Can., where a young Canadian soldier, with whom she has been corresponding for some time, is ill.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWDAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

A KISS a day will keep the divorce lawyer away.

A "wise" wife maketh a careful husband.

After a year or two of matrimony most women can see right through their husbands without looking at them—and most men can look right through their wives without seeing them.

Perhaps the only thing that a tenderhearted woman hates worse than brutal, barbarous warfare is a man who won't fight on provocation.

Just about as a woman is beginning to work herself up to the point of philosophy where she can believe that "life is what we make it," somebody comes in and brutally asks her how much she weighs.

When a man is blind to all a woman's faults, it is more often because his eyes have been dazzled by the glint of her fortune than because they have been dazzled by the radiance of her beauty.

The most subtle and up-to-date lover is the one who can talk New Thought while he holds a girl's hand and gazes into her eyes with all the old-old ones.

Jealously is your verdict against your own charms and in favor of your rival's

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Where Is Happiness?

Sure, it is a fact that happiness comes from within. But, where does the contrariness and meanness come from, Schoolma'am of Missouri? Shoolma'am of Missouri holds to the theory that no person or train of circumstances can make us unhappy if we choose to be happy. I must beg to differ with you, for others can make you miserable, no difference how happy you try to be, and it does not take two or three to make you unhappy. One is enough.

You also say "that woman has never had equal partnership in the home with the man. Now, Shoolma'am, I am 45 years old, have been in 14 different states. Missouri, I've been there. Have been married four years, and of course you will see readily that being 45 years old, married only four years, and being in 14 different states, I have been bound to board somewhere and stay in one place a while to work and make expenses.

Where I have been woman has had, in nearly all cases, free access to the home. I have actually seen women go places and do things that they would not allow their husbands to do. Votes for women may do in some places, but votes for women in Cumberland county, Tenn., would be like the second upheaval of a volcano in its worst form. I would love to hear from Schoolma'am again, or anyone else that wishes to criticize this or ask the Farmer from Tennessee any questions.—Farmer from Tenn.

Influence of Books.

It has been about two years since I wrote to the Blade, at which time I was in high school at Oxford, Iowa, but now we live in eastern Tennessee.

With great interest have I read the letters discussing different topics, but I was much impressed with Tennessee Literature Lover's letter and the anonymous letter, Books for Children. Books certainly have a great influence upon children and if a child once forms a habit of reading trashy literature it is likely to be the cause of his downfall. Children, be careful in choosing your reading matter. Be sure to choose the best.

The Great Stone Face, Vision of Sir Launfal, Enoch Arden, The Man Without a Country, The Sketch Book, etc., are good reading for children.

Some good books that I have read and that have been a great help to me are Kingship of Self Control, In the Desert of Waiting, Black Rock, Glengary School Days, On the Mountain Top, Eric's Vacation, For the Sake of a Name, Pilgrim's Progress, The Worst Foe, The Shepherd Psalm, Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, Flowers of Friendship and The Beauty of Kindness. Milton and Tennyson are my favorite poets.

I like the Poet's Corner, it being the first thing I look for when the Blade comes. I am very fond of nature. I enjoy studying flowers and plants and nothing gives me more pleasure than a stroll through the woods or along a rocky stream.—Uhlan Mahoney, Tenn.

The Way of Economy.

Do you know the violets are peeping through the leaves on the hillside? The deer-tongue is blooming. The five-pointed little pink and white flowers some call the Easter pink, are also in bloom, the redbirds are singing, the robins are passing by, the blue martins have come to stay, the yellowhammers are hammering on the old oak trees, getting ready for summer. Spring is here.

The guineas are hunting their nests. The farmers' wives are busy making garden. The farmer is mending his harness and fences, getting ready to plow for the crops of the ensuing year. The insects and bugs are crawling out of their winter quarters to take a peep at the weather. Turn over a stone in the woods or on the hillside, you will find various things. Under one you may find a cocoon which will make a lovely butterfly; under another you will find the home of ants, the other a tiny spider hustles away at the rude manners of the disturber, who dares to intrude, to even lift the roof off his head.

Mullen and horehound are growing green, and do you know they make an excellent cough medicine, stewed and strained, the syrup then made with sorghum molasses, boiled to proper consistency? One four-ounce bottle costs nothing, only a few minutes to make, and ten times better than drugs. The children are hunting worms to fish for minnows in the branch. When they can't go there, they get bread crumbs and pin hooks and fish in the spring well for craw-dads, if you know what they are. The spring is a wet weather spring of soft water used for washing purposes. We have an excellent well of soft water for household and drinking use in the orchard.

Well, Sisters, I saw an article some time ago in one of the magazines on "Living Close to the Rind." I had to laugh at the economic part of it. Most of us could write more helpfully.—Aunt Jane, Ark.

Aunt Jane gives a good suggestion for a fresh topic, "My Ways of Economizing." Friends, this is timely. The American people need to know all the ways of economy and thrift. Let the letters pour in on this topic. You will help each other vastly in this M. G. R. section if you present practical helps for economical living.—M. H.

Education.

It seems as though our young people need the tender care and counsel of a loving mother more and more. This I was denied, as my mother died when I was but a babe. I have an older sister who seems more like a mother than a sister, but she could not be with me when most needed on account of her profession as a nurse.

Our parents and grandparents didn't have a great many of the temptations to avoid that we have today. Girls, you who have loving, patient mothers, do not for your own dear sakes as well as theirs, neglect them. You cannot realize until it is too late what your mothers have meant to you, but you can show your love and appreciation.

I firmly believe it the duty of every parent to send their children to High school if possible. It maybe a sacrifice, but it is one that should never be regretted. Many a time I have wished I had secured a High school education. This I did not have on account of ill health.

I wonder how many of our girls of the Peace Page long for a home of their own, and think of the many, many things they would do to make it what a home should be. This is one of my many air castles, one which I am greatly in hopes will not be blown down.

Discouraged Mother, do not deny your other five children the privilege of an education because of an ungrateful daughter. True, it may be a sacrifice, but God will reward you. Little Mother of West Virginia, I agree with you. Write again. Brown Eyes of Penn.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

What kind of graduation dress shall I get that will look well all summer? Also what kind of hat and slippers, and how should I fix my hair? It is long and a little wavy. I am 17 years old.

The best investment any young girl makes for a graduation gown is of simple white; organdie is just now very fashionable. Have a full, plain skirt, with several rows of cording or tucks above the hem, a simple waist with round neck and elbow sleeves, and a white ribbon belt or soft sash of white satin. A white sateen slip may be worn under this frock to give added warmth until the real summer days come. White canvas pumps are suitable, and a white straw hat trimmed in a crisp ribbon bow, or a rose, if you want a touch of color. A girl of 17 needs only simple dressing. Youth is the best ornament, and is most effective in a simple setting. Long, wavy hair should be worn loosely coiled low in the neck or very high on the head. Don't try to improve on nature by using a curling iron.

I want to have my best room papered this spring. The room has plenty of light. What kind of paper should I get, and about how much should it cost? What kind of curtains should I get for the windows that will look nice, but not to be expensive?

A plain paper in pale tan or gray gives a pleasantly restful effect in a light room. Hemmed curtains of scrim, or ruffled ones of dotted Swiss are always attractive, easy to make, to buy and to wash. I do not know wall paper prices. It depends somewhat on the locality and labor union rates.

What kind of carpet would be best for my room that wouldn't cost too much?

Japanese straw matting in light tan is always a safe and sanitary covering for a bedroom floor. With it can be used rag rugs in whatever color the room is furnished. Matting is cheaper than good carpet, and far better than cheap carpet.

OUR Correspondents

J. B. Kessel, Ripley, W. Va., is an old soldier who fought in the Civil war. He is now an invalid after having a stroke of paralysis, and he gets very lonely sitting in doors. His birthday is on April 17, when he will be 75 years old. He would like to receive cards and letters.

J. M. Allison Johnson,. Concord, Tenn., is one of our invalids who needs cheer-up cards.

Mrs. Fred Wallace of Lenoir City, Tennessee, who suffers with nervous trouble, requests a card shower for her birthday on March 16.

I. V. C. writes to A. B. C. that she is a temperance worker who has helped to make her town dry. She has a wandering boy for whom she longs to hear. She counsels, "Boys, if you are away from home write often to your mother. Do not wait till she has gone forever, for you will suffer remorse if you have neglected her."

Mrs. John McKean, Perry, Ill., wants an old brass candlestick.

J .A. L. C., Mich., says the only true happiness lies in the Christian life, and giving freely of one's self and substance for the good of all. She sends us a good motto: "Let me do good and never now to whom my life a blessing brings."

M. E. G. wants to know how to get rid of small flies around house plants.

From New York state comes a letter from Mrs. H. W. S. telling of the friendship between a three-year-old baby and his great grandmother who is 106 years old. The two frolic together and both seem to enjoy the fun. The old grandmother is hale and hearty, attends to all the baby's wants, amuses him by telling stories and singing as well as playing all the baby plays which one of his years is fond of. Sometimes the child climbs upon her back and she takes him riding through the house. The old lady is the oldest of the family living and the baby is the youngest.

L. R. B. of Ypsilanti, Mich., is the pioneer of his locality, being 90 years old. He writes to tell all of our family how it seems to have lived and witnessed the wonderful changes that have taen place as the years roll by. During his lifetime he has seen villages grow into great cities, cultivated farms take the place of dense forests and many new and wonderful inventions made to help mankind transact the business of the country.

We should all like a letter from you, Auntie, of Washington, about this "finest country" you mention in your letter. Auntie is located out on the Pacific coast which she terms is the "finest country" she ever lived in. She has been a Blade subscriber for many years. Auntie remembers the song, Boston Tea Party, as the one she used to sing in Boston when she was a girl.

Florida Old Timer writes us that, at the age of 82, he has built a house to live in, and is now at work on a tank house, 24½ feet high, all sided, and containing nine windows and two doors. "How is that for a kid of 82?" asks Old Timer, who is G. E. Hammond, Zephhills, Fla.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Partridge.

While working on a farm in Vermont I drove the cows every morning across a small river to pasture. One day I frightened a mother partridge from her nest and found thirteen eggs. I used to go there every day and see if the eggs had hatched yet. The mother partridge got used to seeing me and would no longer fly away when I approached the nest, and I could sit on a stump beside the nest and the partridge would only roll her eyes at me. I was so close that I could easily have caught her, but I left her unmolested.

She hatched thirteen chicks and they soon moved away.

I was born in Minnesota, have lived in both northern and southern Saskatchewan and spent three years in Vermont, but I am again in Minneapolis. Will write next of Vermont scenery.—Minnesota Kid.

Flying Fish.

I am a Michigan girl but have traveled through a great many of the western states. While in California we visited Catalina island, about thirty miles from Long Beach, California. It is a very beautiful island, about ten miles wide. On our way to the island we saw a whale much longer than our boat. We also saw the flying fish which are very interesting. They will rise from the water and sail through the air and drop into the water again.

We also visited the mountains. We went upon Mt. Wilson, six thousand feet above sea level. While on the top we could look down on the clouds below us. I will be sixteen the ninth of August.—Goldielocks from Michigan.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Marie L. Helms, Newburg, W. Va., is a teacher who would enjoy letters from other teachers.

Arty Murray, Canton, N. C., sees the largest pulp mill in the world from his home. He lives eight miles from the beautiful Lake Junaluska. Flora Murray, 14, a sister of Arty, would like to hear from Wild Rose of N. D. Flora is ambitious to become a teacher.

Catherine Stafford, Grantsville, W. Va., loves good books and music. Her pets are a dog and chickens.

Maude Peebles and Addie Lounsford, Candler, N. C., are school friends. Maude wants you to guess her age, between 10 and 16. Addie has kept house for her father for two years, and has not in that time missed a day of school.

Irma Elder, Finch, W. Va., wants, "You Are Welcome as the Flowers in May."

"Horn above and horn below, and horn eat horn" is a riddle sent by Belva Stuart, Va. Belva has three cats, and believes in pets and in being kind to all dumb animals. Corner ball is the game at recess in her school.

Priscilla Lamb loves books. She has three sisters and two brother, all older.

Lawrence Haynes, Unadilla, N. Y., asks for, "The Spanish Cavalier."

Harley Laughlin, Newton, W. Va., has worked in some of the cities, but likes his home on the farm much better.

Katie B. Moseley, McHenry, Ky., likes music and flowers. She lives on a farm near the Little Peter cave, and she likes to visit it in winter when the ice hangs over it, and makes it look like a fairy palace.

A new friend, Norma Digman, Montrose, W. Va., likes music and horseback riding.

Ada, Nellie and Earl Ward live near the beautiful French Broad river that flows through western North Carolina. Their town is Marshall. Earl is just 6, and has for pets bantam chickens and a calf.

O. M. Hershberger, 13, Kester, W. Va., reads good books. Her mother reserves a place in her garden, which O. M. cultivates, raising vegetables.

Otis Winchester and Jud Mull, Madola, Ga., are new bird lovers.

Donald Brooks, Angerona, W. Va., wishes to thank you for the cheering messages which have helped to make him a well boy.

Della Mellon, Sarahsville, O., has to stay out of school as she has poor health. She occupies her spare time with music and sewing.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Kidney Saute.

With a sharp knife chip off the outer portion of each lobe of the kidneys, neglecting the dark, purplish core. Have ready in a hot pan a spoonful or more of butter mixed with a dash of salt, a sprinkle each of pepper and dry mustard. Turn tne kidneys constantly in this until they are well colored, then add a drop of tabasco and two tablespoonfuls tomato catsup. Serve at once, garnishing with toast points.

Apple Potpie.

Half fill a deep dish with sour apples which have been quartered, pared and cored. Pour over them a little boiling water and place in a hot oven until tender. Make a crust as for baking powder biscuit, roll out an inch thick; lay it over the apples and return to the oven for about 40 minutes, or until the crust is done. For the sauce served with it, cook together two tablespoonfuls butter and one teaspoonful flour, add half a cupful maple syrup and a tiny pinch of mace and cook until clear and smooth.

Delicate Pudding.

Delicate pudding is made by boiling together for three minutes two-thirds of a cupful of orange juice, one-third of a cupful of lemon juice and one cupful of water. Sweeten to taste, then add a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until the mixture is thick and smooth, then boil slowly for 10 minutes; add the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs and stir and cook for 10 minutes longer. Turn into a wetted mold and set aside. Serve very cold with a custard sauce.

Custard Sauce.

This sauce is made with three egg yolks, one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and flavoring.

POETS' CORNER

Betsey and I Are Out.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout,
For things at home are crossways and Betsy and I are out.
We, who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness for the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan it's hard to tell?
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well.
I have no other woman, she has no other man—
Only we've lived together so long as we ever can.

So I've talked with Betsey and Betsey has talked with me,
And so we've agreed together that we can't never agree.
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been a-gathering this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start,
Although we never suspected 'twould take us two apart.
I had my various failings, bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed
Was something concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast; we arg'ed the thing at tea;
And the more we arg'ed the question the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow,
She had kicked the bucket for certain; the question was only—how?
I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a-talkin' we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke,
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl,
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a-comin' up.
And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of something a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the selfsame way;
Always somethin' to arg'e, and something sharp to say;
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest sarvice for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both to proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and fall
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then, I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine,
And I'll put it in the agreement and take it to her to sign.

Write in the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live-stock that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it through many a weary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead—a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home;
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsey never should want a home if I was taken away .

There's a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay,
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men and easy to get at;
Put in another clause there and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much!
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such!
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young,
And Betsey was al'ays good to me, exceptin' with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer and several other chaps;
And all of them was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I, for a time, was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon.
Never an hour went by me when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck by me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy, as any I ever seen.
And I don't complain of Betsey, or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer, and I'll go home tonight
And read the agreement to her, and see if it's all right;
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know,
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper that first to me didn't occur—
That when I'm dead at last she'll bring me back to her,
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago
When she and I was happy before we quarreled so.

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And, lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we quarrel here.

Kitty Clyde.

Oh, who has not seen Kitty Clyde?
She lives at the foot of the hill,
  In a sly little nook
  By the babbling brook
That carries her father's old mill.

Oh, who does not love Kitty Clyde?
That sunny-eyed, rosy-cheeked lass,
  With a sweet, dimpled chin
  That looks roughish as sin,
And always a smile as you pass.

Sweet Kitty, dear Kitty,
My own sweet Kitty Clyde.
  In a sly little nook
  By the babbling brook
Lives my own sweet Kitty Clyde.

With a basket to put in her fish,
Every morn, with a hook and a line,
  This sweet little lass,
  Through the tall, heavy grass,
Steals along by the clear running brook.

She throws her line into the stream,
And trips it along the brookside.
  O how I do wish
  That I was a fish
To be caught by sweet Kitty Clyde.

The Lament of the Russian Czar.

He sat in silence on the ground, the old and haughty Czar,
Lonely, though princes girt him round, the leaders of the war;
He had cast his jeweled sabre, that many a field had won,
To the earth beside his youthful dead—his fair and first-born son.

With a robe of ermine for its bed, was laid that form of clay,
Where the light a stormy sunset shed through the rich tent made way.
And a sad and solemn beauty on the palid face came down,
Which the lord of nations mutely watched—in the dust, with his renown.

Low tones at last of woe and fear, from his full bosom broke—
A mournful thing it was to hear how then the proud man spoke!
The voice that through the combat had shouted far and high,
Came forth in strange, dull, hollow tones, burdened with agony.

"There is no crimson in thy cheek, and on thy lips no breath;
I call thee and thou dost not speak—they tell me this is death!
And fearful things are whispering that I the deed have done;
For the honor of thy father's name look up, look up, my son!

"Well might I know death's hue and mien! but on the aspects, boy,
What, till this moment, have I seen, save pride and tameless joy?
Swiftest thou wert to battle, and bravest there of all—
How could I think a warrior's frame thus like a flower should fall?

"Didst thou not know I loved thee well? Thou didst not! and art gone,
In bitterness of soul to dwell where man must dwell alone.
Come back, young fiery spirit, if one hour to learn
The secrets of the folded heart that seemed to thee so stern.

"Lay down my warlike banners here, never again to wave,
And bury my red sword and spear, chiefs, in my first-born's grave!
And leave me! I have conquered, I have slain—my work is done!
Whom have I sain? Ye answered not—thou, too, art mute, my son!"

And thus his wild lament was poured through the dark resounding night,
And the battle knew no more his sword, nor the foaming steed his might;
He heard strange voices moaning in every wind that sighed;
From the searching stars of heavens he shrank — humbly the conqueror—died.

The West Virginia Hills.

By H. E. Engle.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
  How majestic and how grand,
With their summits bathed in glory,
  Like our Prince Immanuel's land!
Is it any wonder, then,
  That my heart with rapture trills,
As I stand once more with loved ones
  On those West Virginia hills?

  O the hills, beautiful hills,
    How I love those West Virginia hills;
  If o'er sea or land I roam,
    Still I'll think of happy home,
  And the friends among the West Virginia hills.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
  Where my girlhood's hours were pass'd;
Where I often wandered lonely,
  And the future tried to cast!
Many are our visions bright
  Which the future tried to cast;
Many are our visions bright
  Which the future ne'er fulfills;
But how sunny were my day-dreams
  On those West Virginia hills.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
  How unchanged they seem to stand,
With their summits pointed skyward
  To the Great Almighty's land!
Many changes I can see,
  Which my heart with sadness fills;
But no changes can be noticed
  In those West Virginia hills!

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
  I must bid you now adieu;
In my home beyond the mountains
  I shall ever dream of you;
In the evening time of life,
  If my Father only wills,
I shall still behold the vision
  Of those West Virginia hills.

Poems Wanted.

Rosalie, the Prairie Flower.

The Octoroon.

Molly Darling.

"Brother William was a singer, you can bet the world on that," is the first line of a poem wanted.

Tabitha Primrose and Farewell Brother Watkins, to Mildred Cunningham, Edon, O.

Sometime and Lincoln on Letter Writing, to Mary Ott, Albert Lea, Minn.

"The Kingdom Is Coming," to Mrs. E. J. Kyle, Cressmont, W. Va.

The 330 officers of the king's justice in England who receive aggregate annual salaries of $3,750,000 make one believe the English law must not be as "common" as the text books would have us to think.

GIRL COULD NOT WORK
How She Was Relieved from Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
Taunton, Mass.—"I had pains in both sides and when my periods came I had to stay at home from work and suffer a long time. One day a woman came to our house and asked my mother why I was suffering. Mother told her that I suffered every month and she said, 'Why don't you buy a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My mother bought it and the next month I was so well that I worked all the month without staying at home a day. I am in good health now and have told lots of girls about it."—Miss CLARICE MORIN, 22 Russell Street, Taunton, Mass.
Thousands of girls suffer in silence every month rather than consult a physician. If girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a safe and pure remedy made from roots and herbs, much suffering might be avoided.
Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. (confidential) for free advice which will prove helpful.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

A. Montgomery Ward.

Will you kindly give a short biography of A. Montgomery Ward?—F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

A. Montgomery Ward, the merchant, was born at Chatham, N. J., February 17, 1844, son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ward, and died December 7, 1913. Mr. Ward removed with his parents to Michigan in early youth, they having met with monetary reverses, and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to learn a trade. He afterwards worked in a stave factory, then as a brickyard laborer and afterwards at the shoemaker's trade. Later he became clerk in a country store and at the end of three years he had entire charge of the store.

In 1872, in partnership with George R. Thorne, he established the business of Montgomery Ward & Co., to sell merchandise by catalogue only, the purpose of the company being to furnish every kind of goods not perishable that would ever be in demand in any part of the country direct to the public instead of through the middleman. Mr. Ward was president of the business which was incorporated in 1889. This company is probably the largest mail order house in the world. In 1872 Ward was married to Elizabeth J. Cobb.

Supreme Court.

We would like to know the names of the judges of the supreme court of the United States and the salary.—M. G., Bluford, Ill. and M. N., Scotland, S. D.

The chief justice of the United States supreme court is Edward D. White, of Louisiana, appointed in 1910; and the associate justices are Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1903; Charles E. Hughes, of New York, appointed in 1910; W. Van Devanter, of Wyoming, appointed in 1910; Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, appointed in 1912, and James C. McReynolds, of Tennessee, appointed in 1914.

The chief justice receives an annual salary of $15,000, and the associate justices $14,500 each. There is one vacancy at present caused by the death of Joseph R. Lamar. Louis D. Brandeis, appointed to succeed Lamar, has not had his appointment confirmed by the senate.

Cecil Rhodes.

I would like to have you publish a biography of Cecil Rhodes.—C. E. A., E. Marengo, Ohio.

Cecil John Rhodes, the African financier and statesman, was born July 5, 1853, and died March 26, 1902. He was educated at a grammar school in his native town. Before he could go to college his lungs became affected with a disease which necessitated his departure for Natal, where his brother was engaged in raising cotton.

He arrived there in 1870, and after being engaged in farming for a brief period, he went to the diamond fields at Kimberley, where he made his fortune, becoming a millionaire at the age of 19. Recovering his health he returned to England, where he entered Oxford. But his ailment returned and Rhodes again went to Africa, remaining there for three years. Returning to England he managed to complete his course of study in 1881. Rhodes returned to South Africa at once, where he began his long task of establishing British interests there.

His whole life was devoted to this work of developing and extending the British territory. He accumulated a large fortune while doing this, dying of his old disease. The bulk of his great fortune was left for the establishment of a large number of scholarships at Oxford university. Every state and territory in the United States has two scholarships awarded to residents. These are worth about $1,500 in our money.

Darwinism.

Please publish an explanation of the theory known as Darwinism.—R. E. T., Cory, Ind.

Darwinism is one portion or aspect of organic evolution. Organic evolution teaches that all living forms have descended by variation from a smaller number of more primitive original forms, while Darwinism is an attempt to explain one part of that process. According to Darwin the existence of variation is admitted without much reference to its causes. His great principle is what he has called "natural selection," and what Herbert Spencer aptly termed the "survival of the fittest."

In originating new varieties of plants or new breeds of animals the farmer exercises an artificial selection. He takes those individuals which present variations in some desired line and uses these for reproduction; with the next generation a similar selection is made and so on until the result is far different from the present stock. Darwin maintained that a somewhat similar, though not intelligent selection occurs in nature, those individuals which present some variation which better fits them to their surroundings being apt to survive than their less favored relatives.

The rate of reproduction of any organism is so rapid that were it not checked it would soon completely fill the earth. There is consequently a struggle for existence, not only between individuals of the same species, but between different species as well, and in this struggle the fittest must, as a rule, survive. Thus nature exercises a selection, and, like the breeder, originates new varieties. The same process carried further produces wider divergences from the parent stock until at last new species and higher groups are differentiated.

Sinking of Maine.

Was the battleship Maine blown up from the outside or the inside? Was there an investigation, and was the report suppressed?—E. M., Auburn, N. Y.

When the Maine was raised it was found that the battleship was blown up by an external explosion. The cofferdam surrounding the work was cleared of mud, giving a perfect view of the hull. The double bottom was revealed with part of the keel forced up into a perpendicular position, 28 feet higher than the balance of the keel. Had the explosion been from within both the keel and platform deck would have been blown downward and outward.

Paper Pulp.

Please explain how wood pulp is softened preparatory to making paper.—C. P. B., Ronceverte, W. Va.

In making wood pulp to be used in the manfacture of paper the wood is cut into chips and then boiled in a very strong solution of caustic soda under tremendous pressure. It is then washed, bleached and mixed with a certain proportion of rag pulp in the beating engine, as paper made of pure wood pulp lacks cohesiveness. In washing the wood intended for pulp it is placed in an engine containing a vat containing blunt knives. Water flows in one side of the vat and out the other. The wood is carried by the water around a cylinder in the center, the movement resulting in the fibres being separated considerably. This takes several hours, after which the pulp is placed in a bleaching vat which contains a strong solution of chloride of lime or other bleaching material. This vat reduces it to a finer pulp before it is placed in the beater.

Ben Hardin.

Will you please give a sketch of the life of Ben Hardin in these columns?—I. D. I., Kelseyville, Cal.

Ben Hardin, lawyer and legislator, was born in Pennsylvania on February 29, 1784, and died at Bardstown, Ky., on September 24, 1852. Young Hardin was educated in the frontier schools of Kentucky, where his parents had moved. He studied law under his cousin, Martin D. Hardin, of Richmond, Ky., and continued with Felix Grundy of Bardstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1806. During his career Hardin attained the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers west of the Alleghanies in all branches of practice. Previous to becoming representative in congress in 1815, Hardin was a member of the Kentucky state legislature and served as presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was a member of the 16th, 23rd and 24th congresses.

In 1844 he was appointed secretary of state in Kentucky, resigning three years later. In 1849 he was a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention, and originated a number of new articles. In 1806 Hardin was married to Elizabeth Barbour of Washington county, Kentucky.

Power of Radium.

Please tell what the powers of the substance known as radium are.—A. W. S., Duke, Ohio.

The effect of radium on the human body is about the same as that of the X-rays, while its influence on plant life is striking. If turnip seeds are exposed to radium, growth becomes rapid, the plant going on to full development, but in the case of beans the latter stop growing after the rapid growth at first. Radium placed near green leaves of summer trees causes them to lose the chlorophyl and become brown, pink, sorrel, dun and red. If disease breeding microbes and their toxins are placed near particles of radium the germs are either killed, or, like their toxins, are reduced in potency. Cobra poison is put out of business by radium, which also destroys rattlesnake, copperhead, viper and other serpent poisons. Radium has been used to kill cancers and has a peculiarly valuable action upon an eyelid disease known as vernal or spring catarrh. Tuberculosis of the skin or pupus, skin cancers, tongue cancers, warts, leprosy and even pellagra of the skin have all been successfully treated with radium.

General Leonard Wood.

Will you kindly publish a short sketch of the life of General Leonard Wood?—C. W. J., Brandon, Vt.

Leonard Wood, major-general of the United States army, was born in Winchester, N. H., on Oct. 9, 1860. He was the son of Charles Jewett and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. Wood was educated at Pierce academy in Middleboro, Mass., received the degree of M. D. at Harvard in 1884 and LL. D. at Harvard in 1899, Williams in 1902 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He married Louisa A. Condit Smith of Washington on Nov. 18, 1890.

From Massachusetts Wood was appointed assistant surgeon of the army on Jan. 5, 1886, captain assistant surgeon in 1891 and commanding colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry, known as the Rough Riders, on May 8, 1898. For services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill in 1898 he was made brigadier-general on July 8 of that year, and on Dec. 7, 1898, was made major-general. In 1899 he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. He was made brigadier-general of the U. S. A. on Feb. 4, 1901, and major-general on August 8, 1903. For distinguished conduct in the campaign against the Apache Indians in 1886, while serving as a medical and line officer, Wood was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1898.

He was appointed military governor of Cuba from 1899 to 1902, and in 1903 went on duty in the Philippines. From 1903 to 1906 Wood was governor of Moro Province, the following two years he commanded the Philippine division and from 1908-09 commanded the department of the east. In 1910 he was special ambassador to the Argentine Republic from April 8 to July 15. From July 16, 1910, to April, 1914, he was chief of staff of the United States army. At present he is the highest ranking major-general, commanding the eastern department.

Walter H. Page.

Please give a biographical sketch of Walter H. Page, ambassador to England.—Q. J. D., Hallis, N. C.

Walter Hines Page is a native of North Carolina, having been born at Cary, near Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1855. He graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Virginia, in 1876, and then was a successful applicant for a fellowship at the Johns Hopkins University. He worked on a number of newspapers and magazines before going to the Forum as editor in 1890, his most important work having been as reporter and special writer on the New York Evening Post and editorial writer for the World.

In 1895 he left the Forum and after a brief experience on the editorial staff of the New York Herald, became literary adviser for the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in Boston, and from 1896 to 1899 was editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He returned to New York and with F. N. Doubleday established the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. The World's Work was begun under his editorship in 1900. In 1880 Mr. Page married Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Dr. William Wilson of Michigan. In 1913 Page was appointed ambassador to Great Britain by President Wilson.

Lee's Ancestors.

Please tell something about the ancestors of Robert E. Lee.—M. L., Haleyville, Ala.

Robert E. Lee was the fourth and youngest son of General Henry and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee. His family was of English origin, one of his ancestors receiving the title of Earl of Lichfield for gallantry at the seige of Acre in the third crusade. He accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to Palestine. Another ancestor, Richard Lee, a member of the privy council of Charles I., emigrated to Virginia during that monarch's reign, and on his death was influential in promoting the emigration of proscribed royalists. Richard Lee, his son, a graduate of Oxford, was a member of the governor's council.

Henry, great-great-grandson of the emigrant and grandfather of the Confederate general, was for many years a member of the house of burgesses. General Henry Lee, known as Lighthorse Harry of Revolutionary fame, was a graduate of Princeton in 1774. He was one of the most daring officers of the Continental army, and in 1786 was a delegate to the continental congress. He also filled the office of governor of Virginia and was later a member of congress. Henry Lee's second wife, Anne Hill Carter, came from another old and aristocratic family, and was a descendent of Governor Alexander Spotswood. She was a woman of noble character and had an important part in the training of her children.

Effects of Chloroform.

Please give the effects of chloroform on the human body and tell what would happen if taken internally.—C. B., Kingman, Ind.

Medicinally chloroform is used as an aqua, emulsion, liniment, spiritus and depuse U. S. P. chloroform. Externally chloroform is an irritant. It is irritant to mucous membranes, and taken into the stomach, causes a sense of warmth and burning with increased production of gastric secretions. In large doses it causes violent gastroenteritis.

Its chief use is an anaesthetic, the vapor being inhaled and entering the circulation through the blood circulating in the lungs. When administered there is first a stage of excitement with heightened cerebral activities. This is soon followed by a gradual dissolution of the mental faculties, usually in an order the reverse of the complexity. The highest faculties of judgment, memory, etc., are attacked first and then the spinal cord centers are affected. There may be some temporary irritation, which is followed by paralysis, and then by loss of sensation and of the relexes. The automatic centers of breathing and the heart beat are only slightly affected. When too much chloroform is applied poisoning results in some cases. It is usually rapid in onset, is attended with cyanosis, weak, trembling pulse and reduction of blood pressure. The vasomotor system seems to be paralyzed, and death is due perhaps to this alone, although other factors seem to be involved at times.

Venezuela Affair.

Did the United States and Germany ever have a controversy over affairs in Venezuela?—G. A., Geneva, O.

There was a diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany which concerned the Monroe Doctrine when it was supposed that Germany was endeavoring to gain a foothold in South America. In December, 1902, Venezuelan gunboats were seized and LaGuayra, a Venezuelan port, was blockaded by Germany in an effort to compel the adjustment of certain debts and claims of German citizens. A formal blockade was announced on December 20, but through the diplomatic intervention of the United States the hostilities came to an end in February, 1903. At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who declined an invitation to act as arbitrator, it was finally agreed on May 7 of that year that the demands be submitted to The Hague court.

When the port was bombarded by Germany remonstrances were made from Washington unofficially which caused the German government to give assurance that it would not land any troops or occupy the country.

Miscellaneous.

K. K. K., Takonia Park, D. C.—Write to the headquarters of the Red Cross at 1624 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. C. O., Saconon, N. C.—Communicate with the land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

L. N. C., Whitney, Neb.—The shortest residence required for divorce is in Nevada, Idaho and Texas, where six months is all that is required.

W. P. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Your question has been answered from time to time in these columns. Some religions observe Saturday as the Sabbath and some observe Sunday.

F. P. G., Danville, Va.—Negroes are rare in the European countries.

W. H. S., Ijamsville, Ind.—We cannot furnish you with a biography of L. M. Montgomery.

H. C. L., Newton, W. Va.—It would be impossible to answer such a question as you ask.

S. R. J., Conotton, Ohio.—Usually everyone has a right to buy anything at a store as long as he pays for it.

W. M. Hunterville, W. Va. — It would take too much space to answer your question in these columns. You had better obtain a manual of arms.

H. H. H., Ellisburg, Pa.—We cannot print the prophecy of the present European war by Count Leo Tolstoi.

J. L. J., Norfolk, Neb.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated on June 28, 1914, by Bosnian conspirators at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

H. C. Prescott, Mich. — You will have to consult a lawyer as this department does not answer legal questions.

P. L. S.—Valleyfork, W. Va.—Cadets at the United States military academy at West Point are paid $709.50 a year.

A. H., Beloit, Ohio. The two bright stars seen in the western heavens late this winter were the planets, Jupiter and Venus.

Horses have been known to live 40 years.

Damascus, in Syria, is the oldest of all existing cities.

"Those Terrible Ear Noises Have Stopped"

"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped" is what hundreds of letters are telling me. You remember that in a recent issue I offered 300 Treatments for Head Noises, Free, to Toledo Weekly Blade readers and this is the happy result.

Head Noises! What a picture of intolerable suffering these words bring to mind. Reader, if you have Head Noises, I know well that no words of mine can describe the weary misery. But you are the one to appreciate the blessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped," and these are the words which every day's mail brings me.

The joy and gratitude of the people who received the 300 free treatments offered in this paper recently has been so great and their appeals for friends so urgent that I am going to offer again

200 TREATMENTS FREE

Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these intolerable, roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds, which at times make you feel that they must stop, or you will go insane. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of hearts that it will go and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, If you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you will be deaf.

Here is your opportunity. Send for one of my Free Treatments and see my method which has cured hundreds in just your condition. Just drop me a note or a post card giving your full name and address. You will never regret it.

This offer and talk is for YOU. Perhaps you have tried other things and become discouraged. Perhaps you have been told there is no help. Perhaps you are carelessly neglecting your case from day to day thinking it will get well of itself.

Make just this small effort. Send for one of my Free treatments. It won't cost you a penny. See this successful new treatment and the method which has cured many, many people with Head Noises just like yours.

Write today for Free Head Noises Treatment.
DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE,
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THE NEW YORK OF ALASKA

Harbor of Seward Compared With Those of Some of the World's Great Cities -- An Artistic Jail.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SEWARD, Alaska.

I WANT to give you some pictures of Seward, the New York of Alaska. It is the terminus of Uncle Sam's new railroad, and it will be the great ocean port of the future. Its citizens are already comparing it with Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, which has almost 400,000 inhabitants. They claim its location is similar, and that it will be the gateway to resources equal to those of the four Scandinavian countries. They point out that Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark, which are in the same latitude and have much the same climate, have a population of over 12,000,000. They say that Alaska will some day have 20,000,000, and that Seward will be its chief port.

Two years ago not one man in a hundred could have told where Seward is located, and I venture that nine-tenths of those who are reading this letter will have to go to a map to find out. It is on the great Gulf of Alaska, at about the middle of the southern coast of the territory. It is at the lower end of the Kenai peninsula, about as far from Ketchikan, where the Seattle steamers first call, as the distance between New York and Clevland, and it is only a little farther than that to the Unimak pass of the Aleutian islands, through which the ships go on their way from Seattle to Nome.

Seward is six days by steamer from the Puget sound ports. It is about as far from Seattle as from New York to Sioux City or Omaha and the fare is $45. When the new railroad is completed it will be less than 500 miles from the terminus at Fairbanks, from where steamers can go via the Tanana and Yukon to a great part of the interior of Alaska.

The harbor of Seward is Resurrection bay, a magnificent inlet, whose waters are surrounded by mountains, and so guarded by islands that here, in the midst of this region of terrible storms, the ships lie as quietly and safely as they do inside the docks of Hamburg and Liverpool.

But let us take a bird's-eye view of the harbor and town. I have come from the wharves and tramped through the business and residence sections to the foot of the wall of the great mountain that rises straight up on one side of Resurrection bay. I have climbed the wall, making my way through the moss and pulling myself from one tree root to another until I now hang high above the town and harbor, writing these notes.

The wall is precipitous. It rises straight above Seward to a height of several thousand feet, losing itself in the great range of mountains that bounds this side of the harbor and runs back into the interior, fading away into the snow-capped regions behind. The first hundred feet is covered with green trees, some of which are twice the girth of my waist. They cling to the rocks and grow straight up, forming palisades, as it were. Among them are bushes, making a jungle that reminds one of the lower slopes of the Himalayas. From where I hang I can see giant ferns, young alder trees and salmonmerry bushes, the whole growing out of a deep bed of moss into which my feet sink as though into feathers. There seems to no earth between me and the rocks. The moss covers the rocks, and the trees and bushes are imbedded in it.

At my left, looking out through the green branches of spruce, I can see the white glacial waters of Lowell creek, roaring as they rush foaming over the rocks down into Resurrection bay. They cut through the upper part of the town and pass under Uncle Sam's railroad embankment which runs round the harbor.

Turning my head, I can see Resurrection river, which comes in at the end of the bay, and looking over the inlet where the bay ends another mountain wall rises before me. Its peaks are of black volcanic rock and in its hollows nestle glaciers of pale green ice that the sun has turned into emeralds. High up on the mountain sides are patches of snow that shine like silver against the black cliffs, and below, rising a thousand and more feet from the water, is the great blanket of green trees and bushes that is to be found everywhere throughout southern Alaska.

This forest-clad wall extends to the end of the harbor, where it drops into the sea. Beyond it are the mountainous islands that guard the bay and make it almost landlocked. At first sight the island seems continuous, but there is a narrow passage between Fox island and the Kenai peninsula, so that the shipping of the world can sail in and out.

The bay itself is about 16 miles long, and it is protected on all sides from the gales. Its waters are from 600 to 1,200 feet deep. Indeed, the depth is so great as to be an objection; the only real safe anchorage outside the wharves being at Sunny Cove, on Fox island, where, for the space of about 320 acres, the water is so shallow that ships can lie there.

I have seen most of the great harbors of the world. I have gone through the Dardanelles to Constantinople, and have explored the beauties of the Golden Horn. I have wound my way in and out through the landlocked channel on which Sydney lies, and have taken photographs of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro from the Sugarloaf and the Corcovado. The harbor of Seward is as beautiful as any of these others, and its surroundings of green, mixed with glaciers and snow, are like those of no other harbor on the face of the earth. The whole is a mighty amphitheatre of green lowland and blue waters and of glacier-clad hills, roofed by the clear sky and the black and white of the clouds.

It is in the arena of the amphitheatre that Seward is just now beginning to be. On the north side of the bay and running back to the mouth of Resurrection river is a plain covering many acres. It has enough space for a large city, but, as yet, the only part that is covered with houses is a spit of land that juts out into the bay. It is here that ships lie at the wharves. The wharves are built upon piles, and, just back of them, the business section of the city is located. For a distance perhaps of one-third of a mile the ground rises, giving excellent drainage. The streets climb the hills to that point, and then go over a slope which rolls gently on until it reaches the mountain wall in the rear.

The residence section of Seward is over the hill. Beyond that are the suburbs, which now consist of many tents and shacks growing out of the stumps of the newly cleared land. The better class residences are pretty bungalows and artistic cottages. Nearly all have smooth green lawns, with flowers and grass and plants of one kind or another. Board sidewalks have been built along the sides of the streets, and there is a bridge made of planks that crosses the valley or depression through which Lowell creek flows.

Beyond the bungalows the new homes of Seward are gradually rising. The west bank of Resurrection river has been laid out in town lots, and real estate signs are scattered among the tents and shacks. Many of the tents have walks and floors of boards, the canvas, forming the roofs, extending half way down to the ground. The average board shack, which may form the home of a family of from two to a dozen, is not more than 10 x 12 feet in area.

Everywhere about they are now blasting out the stumps to put in the foundations for houses. As I walked through the valley I heard 10 blasts of dynamite. The explosions followed one another like the fire of artillery, and roots, rocks and dirt filled the air.

The business section of Seward is rapidly growing. At present it consists of two or three streets close to the wharves. The main street has been macadamized and concrete pavements have been laid on each side of it. The business buildings are of one and two stories. They are of boards; they stand close to the street, with a sky line as ragged as the mouth of a child who is getting her second installment of molars. Some of the store fronts are of galvanized iron. Midway in one block is a frame shed consisting only of an iron roof upheld by poles. It has chairs under it, and it is labeled the "Royal Boot Black Parlor."

The city has several banks. It has drug stores, hardware stores, provision stores and stores selling clothing and dry goods. It has its saloons and billiard halls. All of the stores have plate glass windows, and the goods within are large and varied. Seward has several churches, including the Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and others. It has a commercial club and a Y. M. C. A.

The town has a number of restaurants and several hotels. I am living in a hotel which faces the harbor, with a half dozen small glaciers in sight over the way. I have two connecting rooms, and the charge is $2.50 per day. On the same floor is a porcelain bath tub, which I can use for 50 cents a bath, and have hot water therewith, if the order is given beforehand. My rooms are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves.

The hotel has no eating accommodations, but I get excellent meals at the restaurants on the main street, two blocks away. The prices for meat there are about the same as those of the states, but soup, vegetables and dessert are served with each meat order without extra charge. In fact, one can dine fairly well for 75 cents.

The chief public buildings of Seward are those of the United States railway commission, the jail, the postoffice and Uncle Sam's cable and telegraph station. The railway commission building is devoted to the engineers and clerks, who are managaing the construction of the railway that is to go from here to Fairbanks. It is the old headquarters of the Alaska Northern railway, which the government bought, when it decided upon the present route through the territory. It is a frame structure of two stories, with a central building one story higher. It is fairly commodious and serves well for the purpose.

The jail, which is also the office of the United States marshal, is the most artistic building of the whole town. It is a two-story log cabin, with porches at the side, and dormer windows looking out of the roof. There are no bars nor locks visible from the street, and it has none of the airs of a prison. The postoffice is a frame building, on the main street, and the cable station is a one-story cottage surrounded by stumps and not far from the water.

I have referred to the climate of Seward. The port is open all the year round. Vessels of any draft can come in on any day of the year, and the harbor is free of ice for every hour during the winter. Indeed, the winter climate is not much colder than that of Seattle or Portland, and it is warmer than either Norfolk or Baltimore The temperature ranges from 50 to 85 degrees above zero in the summer, and from 30 to 50 above zero in the winter. Now and then the thermometer falls down to zero, and it once dropped to seven below, but that was the coldest on record. The rainfall is about the same as that of Ohio and Virginia, the total precipitation being 42 inches per year.

It seems strange to think of going barefooted in Alaska. But the children here do that all summer long. They also go in bathing in the waters of Resurrection bay, and swimming parties to Lake Kenai, some distance back in the country, are features of their picnic excursions.

The people of Seward are fond of sports. The country about is one of the best in the territory for its hunting and fishing, and back in the interior there is dog-racing and dog-sledding in the heart of the winter. The town has its tennis courts and its baseball diamond. The latter is laid out on the beach and during the summer the teams of Seward and Anchorage contest there for the honors of south central Alaska.

Seward has its social circles and its society events. The school children give celebrations, and, indeed, the life is not different from that of similar towns in the states. The most of the houses are small, but they are comfortable and well furnished. They have electric lights and all modern conveniences.

Since the government has taken over the railroad there has been a big jump in land values. Business property has trebled and quadrupled in price, and the same is true of the suburbs. I know of one man who sold for $8,000 lots which cost him $750. There were 50 lots in the tract. He thought he made a good bargain, but the purchaser resold the lots at $600 a lot, or about $30,000 in all. The prices of land are now high, and it will be long before the city will come up to the expectations of its owners. As it is now, the town has not 1,500 inhabitants, and its real boom will not come until the active building of the railway across the Kenai peninsula begins. Just now all the construction is from Anchorage northward and this is a distance of more than 100 miles from Seward.

The present additions to the town site are at the head of Ressurrection bay, where tents have been erected, frame buildings are going up and families are locating. For 10 miles up site are at the head of Resurrection the valley of the Resurrection river men have taken out homesteads, and farms the size of garden patches are being cultivated here and there. Some of the homesteads were applied for 10 years ago, but, owing to the poor arrangement of the government as to titles, the applicants have not been able to complete their ownership. They have been prevnted from using the timber nearby on account of the complications as to the government reservations, and as a result the greater part of the lumber of Seward has to be brought in from Seattle, notwithstanding there are forest right at its doors. I understand that ordinary lumber now costs $28 per thousand and that cord wood is high. It is the same with coal. The people here have been paying $18 per ton for that fuel, and that notwithstanding they are within a short railroad haul of some of the best coal fields in the world. This has been largely due to misplaced conservation. It will be changed now that the railroad has come.

There has been a town at Seward since 1903, and there was a white settlement on Resurrection bay when the first public buildings of the new city of Washington began to go up on the banks of the Potomac. The first residents were Russians, who had a colony on Kodiak island, about 200 miles distant. They came here to build ships choosing the place on account of the harbor and the timber nearby. The first ships built on the western shores of North America were constructed here, and one of them was launched while George Washington was still serving his first term as President.

The Russians discovered the harbor one Easter Sunday, and called it Resurrection bay, in honor of the Ascension. Later the seat of the Russian administration was transferred from Kodiak to Sitka and the shipyards were given up.

After the Russians left, Resurrection bay was frequented by the Indians, who came here for hunting and fishing, and then, perhaps a hundred years later, a white man, Frank Lowell, a sailor from Maine, settled where Seward now stands. He had a wife who had more or less Indian and Russian blood in her veins, and he was one of the class popularly known as "squaw men." Lowell lived here for 10 or 12 years, and in that time had five children. Along about 1890 he deserted his family and emigrated to Kodiak. Mrs. Lowell remained, and she was on the ground and claimed ownership at the time that the Alaska Northern Railway Company selected Resurrection bay as the southern terminus of its route.

The Alaska Northern Railway was originated and promoted by John E. Ballaine, from whom I have the foregoing information as to the Lowells. He located the townsite of Seward and filed government script to acquire the land. He first bought out Mrs. Lowell, however, by paying her $4,000 in cash and giving her 37 lots in the new settlement.

Mr. Ballaine tells me an interesting story as to how Seward secured its right to that name. Said he:

"I wanted the town called Seward after the great Secretary of State who brought about the purchase of Alaska and I applied to the Post Office Department for a Seward post office. I was informed soon afterward that the postal inspectors had reported against me as there were already two post offices of that name in Alaska, one a mining camp near Skagway and another a small cannery far to the westward. I decided to do what I could to reverse their decision, and through Mr. Loeb, the Secretary to the President, arranged an interview for October 14, 1903. On that day I met President Roosevelt and explained to him that the Seward I had established would be the terminus of the railroad and probably the metropolis of Alaska. I said it ought to be honored by the name of the great Secretary of State who had negotiated the purchase rather than that honor should go to an insignificant mining camp or cannery."

"My story amused the President," continued Mr. Ballaine. "He laughed heartily and said: 'There is a fine sentiment in that. Write me a letter repeating what you have told me and bring it here tomorrow at 10 o'clock, and if it is possible for me to indorse it, I will.'

"I accordingly wrote the letter, and showed it to the President the following day. He read it and wrote upon the margin of it in his own hand:

"'My Dear Gen. Bristow: I heartily agree with the patriotic sentiments expressed by Mr. Ballaine. (Signed), T. R.

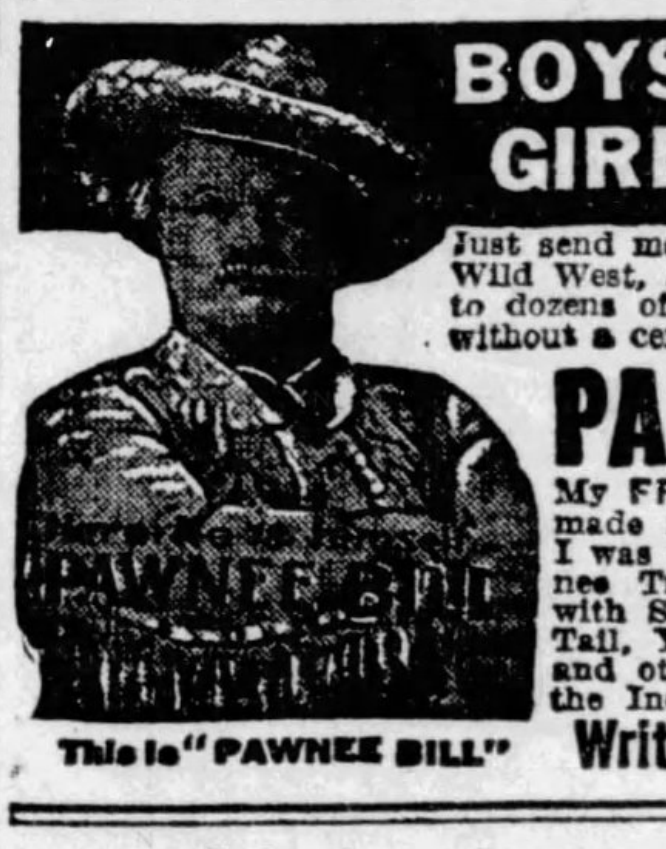
Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles.

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished Authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which is 87 times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best store and ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce. If he does not keep it, you can obtain a large trial package by sending 10 cents to Dr. Pierce, or 50 cents in stamps for full treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can have a large trial package of any one of these remedies in Tablet form by writing Dr. Pierce and enclosing 10c.

—Advertisement.

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You-FREE-From PAWNEE BILL



This is "PAWNEE BILL"

Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK will tell you how I made friends with Indians and how I was made White Chief of the Pawnee Tribe. It tells my experiences with Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Spotted Tail, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse and other famous Chiefs, and about the Indian Princess, Standing Holy. Besides telling you about my many narrow, thrilling escapes in the wild woolly west and my wonderful experience while traveling all over the world with my famous Wild West Show, I'll tell you how you can get a fine Shetland pony absolutely free of charge. Just send me your name right away.

Write PAWNEE BILL, 410 Pawnee Street, Topeka, Kansas

Destroy This Install This

Remove the inconvenient, unsightly, disease-breeding, privy. Install right in your home the clean, modern

Ro-San INDOOR CLOSET

Absolutely odorless. Set it up anywhere in the home, summer cottage, office or school. A boon where there are no sewer connections. Have all the toilet conveniences of a bathroom, eliminate embarrassing trips through the back yard—do away with germ-breeding, fly-feeding vaults and cesspools. This closet endorsed by State Boards of Health. Try it 30 days. Absolutely guaranteed. Ask for booklet.

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO.
404 Rowe Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

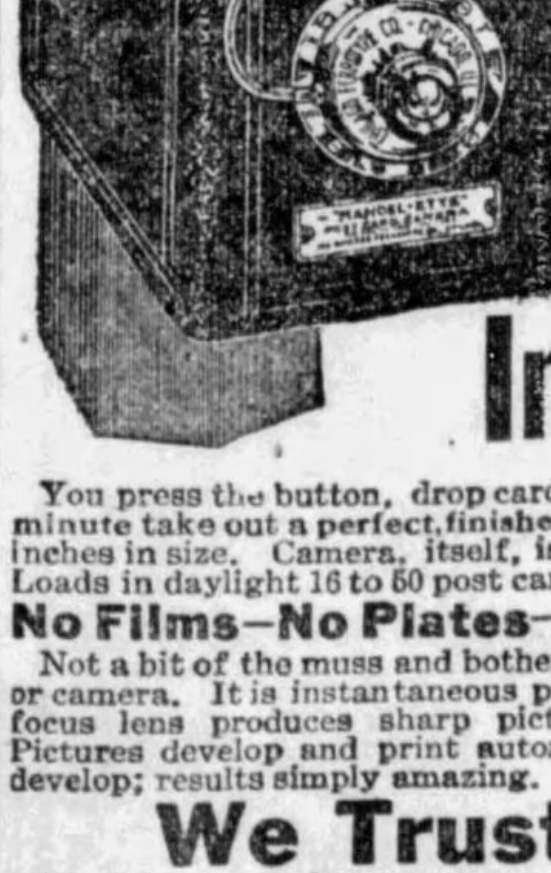
Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Running water, hot or cold without plumbing.

ECZEMA is Only Skin Deep. No internal medicine will cure Eczema. Only by the application of Cranolene can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. Write today. Mills Chemical Co., 650 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kansas.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette



TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1 per month until our special price of only $5 is paid.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

—The Chicago Ferrotype Co.,—
Desk 274 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name...

St. and No...................................

Town.......................... State..........

HEADACHES

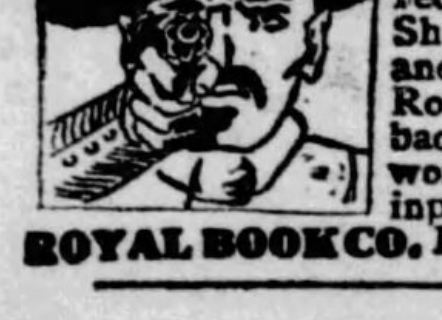
Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best Doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headache returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches, no matter what their nature, take anti-kamnia tablets, and the results will be satisfactory in the highest degree. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, 10c worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

SICK-HEADACHES

Sick-headache, the most miserable of all sicknesses, loses its terrors when A-K Tablets are taken. When you feel an attack coming on take two tablets, and in many cases, the attack will be warded off. During an attack take one A-K Tablet every two hours. The rest and comfort which follow, can be obtained in no other way.

Genuine A-K Tablets bear the AK monogram. At all druggists.

ALLEN OUTLAWS



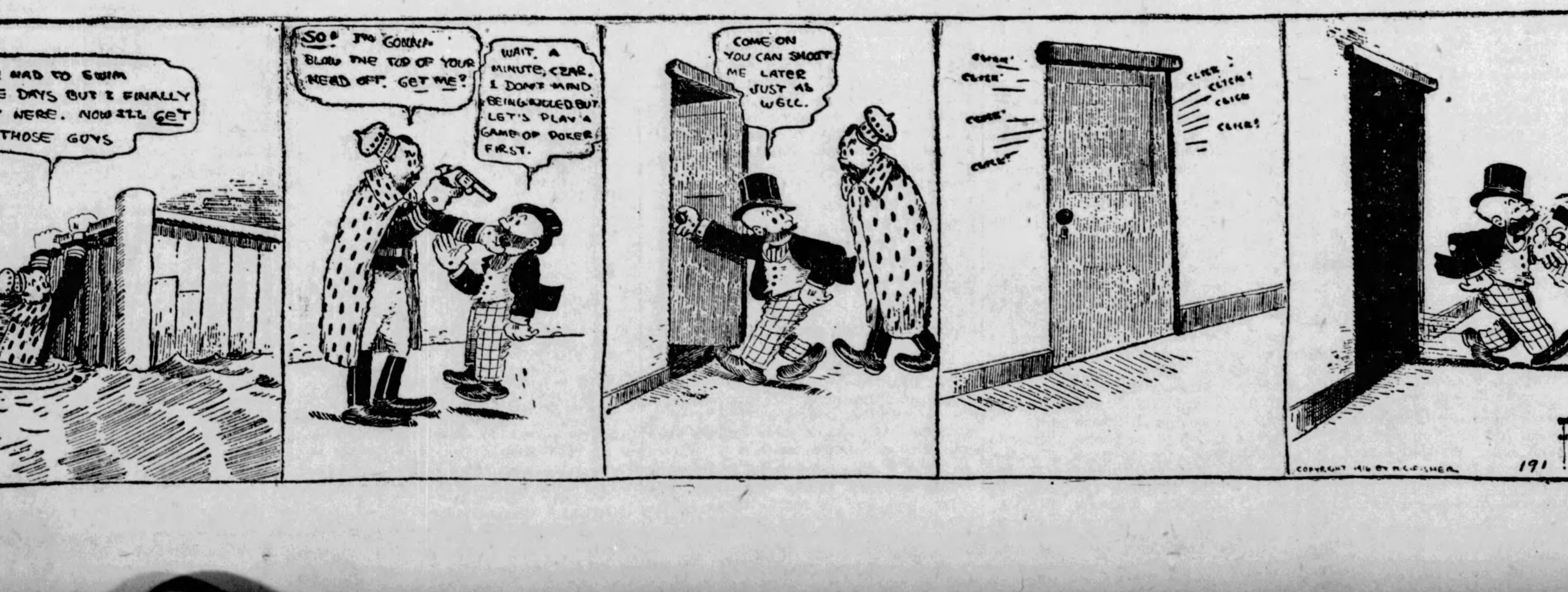
A new illustrated book in 42 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS. this one is worth reading. Large bound book inplain wrapper for TEN Cents.

ROYAL BOOK CO. Dept 22 So. Norwalk, Conn.

MUTT AND JEFF THE CZAR EVEN LOST HIS PISTOL

Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

By "Bud" Fisher


I HAD TO SWIM FIVE DAYS BUT I FINALLY GOT HERE. NOW I'LL GET THOSE GUYS
SO! I'M GONNA BLOW THE TOP OF YOUR HEAD OFF. GET ME?
WAIT, A MINUTE, CZAR. I DON'T MIND BEING KILLED BUT LET'S PLAY A GAME OF POKER FIRST.
COME ON YOU CAN SHOOT ME LATER JUST AS WELL.
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
Fisher
COPYRIGHT 1916 BY H.C.FISHER
191

SEE CHALLENGE IN HARDING AS TEMP. CHAIRMAN

Roosevelt Supporters Construe Selection as Renewal of Old Taft Fight at Chicago.

BY J. A MATHEWS.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Warren G. Harding as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention has proved to be an unpopular selection among Republicans in Washington.

His selection has stirred up the Progressive Republicans and the conservatives who were trying to bring about reunion of the factions of the Republican party for victory at Chicago.

Regarded as Challenge.

Harding's selection is regarded here as a direct challenge from Charles D. Hilles and the small coterie of Taft survivors in the national committee from the disastrous campaign of four years ago. The subcommittee overlooked James R. Mann, a regular Republican, whose selection would have been agreeable to the Progressives. They also could have preserved harmony by taking Senator Sutherland, another regular, or Lodge, or any of the men not specially distasteful to the friends of Colonel Roosevelt. But Colonel Roosevelt's friends recall that no man said harsher things about the colonel four years ago, in his newspaper and on the stump, than Harding.

It is believed here that this was the thing that commended him to Chairman Hilles and his immediate circle. There was no excuse for their not knowing these things, for they were brought to their attention. The rejection of Mr. Mann was due, it is believed, to the fact that Mann has spoken kindly of Roosevelt on several occasions recently. Lodge, Root and Sutherland are all looking with kindness on the movement to nominate the colonel, and so has Senator Knox, whose selection would have been agreable to the Progressives.

Harding Receptive Candidate.

The objection was urged that Lodge, Root, Knox and Mann have been mentioned as possible dark horses. But Harding is a receptive candidate. A quiet propaganda has been at work for him ever since he came to Washington as senator, and one of the members of the subcommittee—Goodrich, of Indiana—has declared that that state would be for Harding for second choice, after the Indiana delegates have complimented Fairbanks. Ex-Senator Hemenway, just chosen as a delegate-at-large from Indiana, has, within a week, expressed the opinion in Washington that the convention would likely nominate Harding.

Some of Ex-Senator Burton's friends feel rather uncomfortable. The senator's manager, Granville W. Mooney, does not share this feling. He says he is pleased with Harding's selection. But members of the Ohio delegation, who know that the senator from Ohio has been frequently mentioned as a dark horse, are beginning to wonder if the chairman of the national committee has chosen this method of hamstringing the Burton candidacy.

The Progressive Republicans here construe the selection of Harding as a plain notice, a challenge, in fact, to the friends of Roosevelt that he will be shown no quarter by the Taft men and that there will be a renewal of the old fight at Chicago.

The Roosevelt wave is growing, and the old line Republicans have recognized it. For some time the wiser Democratic leaders have seen plainly what was coming. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the senate and joint author of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, told the Blade correspondent, two months ago, that Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated, "for," said he, "the campaign this year is to be a real fight and there must be real leaders."

Senator Simmons said that Roosevelt would be the most dangerous nominee the Republicans could name against President Wilson. "The certainty that Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee gives assurance of a race between political giants.

Overwhelmingly for T. R.

"Roosevelt is the only man the Republicans can name who will measure up to the situation," said Senator Simmons. "I know how the Republicans in my state feel—they are for him overwhelmingly. I mean the real voting membership. The leaders may not be, but the rank and file are. I think that is true of the Republicans in other states."

Now comes Governor Woodbridge Ferris, of Michigan, another eminent Democratic authority, who says Roosevelt will be nominated.

"Of course, the Michigan delegation at Chicago will cast its vote for Ford, on the first ballot, and then will be free to go to some other man. I believe the sentiment is strongly for Roosevelt. It looks to me like the colonel will get the nomination. As between Roosevelt and Hughes, I fear the latter less as an opponent of the President."

City Light Plant a Winner.

Winnipeg, April 10.—The city's power and light plant last month had a surplus of $20,000. With two months yet to run, the balance to the credit of the plant for the year's operations is $65,000.

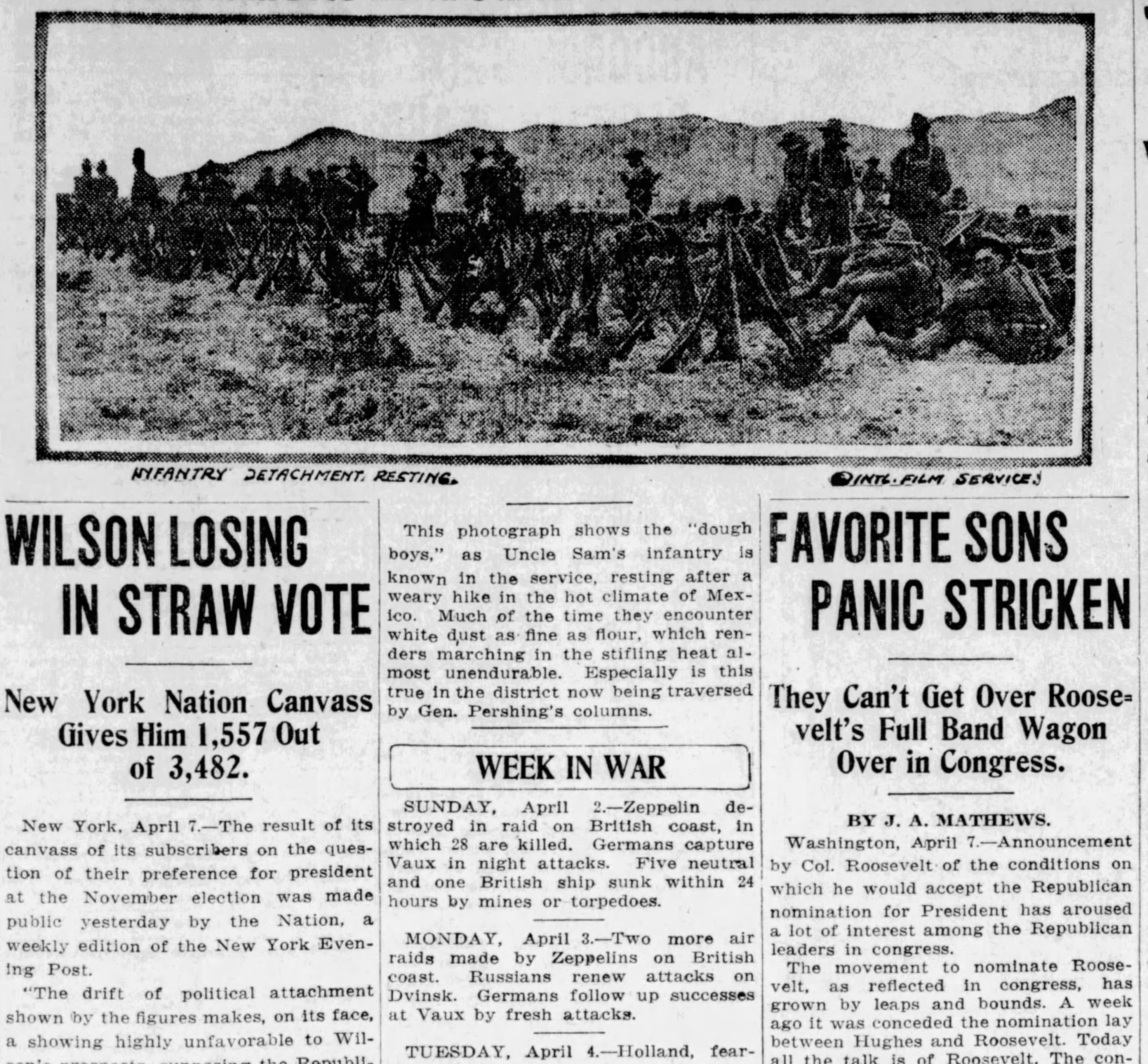
YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

OUR DOUGH BOYS RESTING AFTER A WEARY HIKE AFTER VILLA



INFANTRY DETACHMENT RESTING. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

This photograph shows the "dough boys," as Uncle Sam's infantry is known in the service, resting after a weary hike in the hot climate of Mexico. Much of the time they encounter white dust as fine as flour, which renders marching in the stifling heat almost unendurable. Especially is this true in the district now being traversed by Gen. Pershing's columns.

WILSON LOSING IN STRAW VOTE

New York Nation Canvass Gives Him 1,557 Out of 3,482.

New York, April 7.—The result of its canvass of its subscribers on the question of their preference for president at the November election was made public yesterday by the Nation, a weekly edition of the New York Evening Post.

"The drift of political attachment shown by the figures makes, on its face, a showing highly unfavorable to Wilson's prospects, supposing the Republican party to be united in the coming campaign," the paper says in commenting on the poll.

3,482 State Their Choice.

The total number of inquiries sent out was 6,200. In return 3,546 replies were received. Of the persons replying 3,482 stated their choice for the coming election, the remaining 64 being undecided.

The results are told as follows:

"Of the 3,482 votes, Wilson has 1,557, Hughes 980, Roosevelt 376, Root 355, Taft 60, while the remaining 154 votes are divided among a large number of other names no one of which gets more than 32. Of this scattering vote, however, it is to be noted that nearly the whole goes to Republican candidates; the Democrats (Bryan 9, Underwood 5) get only 14, the Socialists only seven of them, leaving 138 to the Republicans.

Table of the Vote.

"Accordingly the returns as to preferences for 1916 may be stated in the first place as follows:

Wilson	1,557
Hughes	980
Roosevelt	376
Root	355
Taft	60
Scattering	154
Totals	3,482

"And, secondly, throwing the 14 Bryan and Underwood votes to Wilson, lumping the Republican votes other than those for Roosevelt, and leaving out the Socialist votes, we have this table:

Wilson	1,571
Republican	1,528
Roosevelt	376
Total	3,475

PREDICTS YUAN'S FALL AS CANTON SECEDES

Observer Sees Significance in Rebellion of Province.

Canton, April 8.—Observers here believe the downfall of Yuan Shi Kai as president of the Chinese republic is foreshadowed by the declaration of independence of Kwang Tung province, of which Canton is the capital. The declaration was read yesterday at the wish of leading citizens by Lung Chi Kuang, governor of the province.

The announcement of the declaration was received with general rejoicing. The province has a population estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

The secession is expected to lead to the defection of other southern provinces and strengthen the hands of the southern leaders in their reiterated demand for Yuan's retirement and the reinstitution of the Nan King constitution.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, April 2.—Zeppelin destroyed in raid on British coast, in which 28 are killed. Germans capture Vaux in night attacks. Five neutral and one British ship sunk within 24 hours by mines or torpedoes.

MONDAY, April 3.—Two more air raids made by Zeppelins on British coast. Russians renew attacks on Dvinsk. Germans follow up successes at Vaux by fresh attacks.

TUESDAY, April 4.—Holland, fearing violation of neutrality, gathers her army. French make counter attacks at Vaux. Germans prepare for big offensive on Russian front.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—British chancellor proposes biggest budget in history with many new taxes. Holland masses troops on German border opposite German force. French drive back big attack north of Verdun.

THURSDAY, April 6.—Germans make fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on British coast. British relief force in Mesopotamia captures Ummel-Hanna, 23 miles from Kut-el-Amara. German chancellor denies Germany desires territory in America; says submarine war must continue.

FRIDAY, April 7.—Fifty drowned when British steamship Zent is torpedoed without warning. Germans take Haucourt, west of the Meuse. British forces in Mesopotamia takes Felahie in advance toword Kut-el-Amara.

SATURDAY, April 8.—French repulse new German drive near Haucourt with great loss to Germans. Russians resume onslaughts against Von Hindenburg's center on east front. Austrians capture ridge from Italians near Monte Cristabel.

HOPES AMERICA WILL KEEP OUT OF THE WAR

Reichstag Member Says Greatest Work Is in Peace.

London, April 7.—Friedrich von Payer of the Progressive Peoples party, touched upon German-American relations in an address in the Reichstag yesterday, from which Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes as follows:

"The political influence of America has risen with the duration of the war. Its growth lays the heaviest responsibility on those European states which caused the war.

"We must have the right to live and to be of some account. We feel ourselves united with America by ties of blood and we hope the American people will give us justice.

"At the present moment America can perhaps render the world the greatest service by keeping out of reach of the flames of war.

"Common dangers and successes bind us to our allies. Co-operation in peace must follow comradeship in war."

Herr von Payer said the disposal of the submarine matter before the Reichstag was satisfactory to his party.

FAVORITE SONS PANIC STRICKEN

They Can't Get Over Roosevelt's Full Band Wagon Over in Congress.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, April 7.—Announcement by Col. Roosevelt of the conditions on which he would accept the Republican nomination for President has aroused a lot of interest among the Republican leaders in congress.

The movement to nominate Roosevelt, as reflected in congress, has grown by leaps and bounds. A week ago it was conceded the nomination lay between Hughes and Roosevelt. Today all the talk is of Roosevelt. The conservative Republican leaders are coming to the point of accepting Roosevelt. They admit conditions are extraordinary and that he is the man to deal with them.

The group of "favorite sons" is panic-stricken. The suggestion has been made that they all get out and get behind Hughes, but it has been found that most of their delegates prefer Roosevelt to Hughes. Furthermore, some of them believe that a deadlock may ensue and one of them be chosen in the effort of the party bosses to get away from Roosevelt. The elimination of Senator William Alden Smith has reduced the number by one. Senator Smith will throw his following to Hughes as far as he is able, but the vote that put Henry Ford ahead of Senator Smith in the Michigan primaries was a Rosevelt sentiment that perpetrated a practical joke, it is said. Roosevelt is the choice of Michigan, from information given out here by the Michigan delegation.

In Indianapolis, where the Republican leaders were planning to frame up a delegation for Fairbonks, the inadvertent mention of the name of Roosevelt by the temporary chairman started a stampede that nearly swept the convention off its feet. All of this news coming to Washington has started the politicians to talking and has increased the talk that the Colonel will lead the opposition to Wilson this year. The "band wagon" is very much crowded, according to all reports.

BRITAIN NEEDS 9 BILLIONS FOR YEAR

Budget Shows Huge Sum Will Be Required to Cover Expenses.

London, April 5.—Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in the house of commons a budget by which Great Britain during the coming year will spend about $9,125,000,000.

The most of this sum, of course, will be devoted to prosecuting the war, which already is costing Britain $25,000,000 a day.

Of the vast total, Mr. McKenna estimates about $6,875,000,000 will be spent by England herself; the balance will be contributed to her allies.

Large new taxes, which caused great surprise in some instances, although increases had been looked for, are provided by the instrument, to which is attached a forecast that the war will continue for at least a year longer, the budget being compiled on that theory and appropriating money to continue hostilities throughout the fiscal year.

Since the war began, Mr. McKenna pointed out in his address introducing the budget, the national debt of Great Britain has nearly tripled. It is nearly $11,700,000,000, whereas in 1914 it was about $3,580,000,000.

That further foreign loans must be floated was one of the intimations of Mr. McKenna's speech. He pointed out that during the last year the government has piled up a deficit of $56,700,000 and that this year a still larger deficit is certain. This, he declared, must be made good by borrowing, together with a further amount of about $385,000,000 for interest on sinking fund indebtedness.

In addition to the $2,250,000,000 provided by the new budget for the use of England's allies, Mr. McKenna declared that during the year ended March 31, 1916, England had made loans aggregating $1,500,000,000 to other entente powers.

THE LINEUP ON PREPAREDNESS

New England, Middle States and Coast Soild

Boston Transcript.

The sectional issue is not to be brought into the question of national defense. Neither is state to be arrayed against state in a matter which imperatively and supremely demands the cordial and harmonious co-operation of all for the common good. It is nevertheless instructive to analyze the recent vote in the house of representatives, and to observe how the members from various states were arrayed toward the Kahn amendment, which provided for the increase of the regular army to 220,000 men.

The delegations of ten states voted solidly for the amendment, and those of ten others showed each a majority in its favor. On the other hand, 15 state delegations were solidly arrayed against it, and those of 11 others had majorities against it. The delegates of two small states were tied. So much for the states numerically. Geographically and also socially and industrially the analysis is much more significant.

Practically New England and the Middle States and the Pacific Coast States were solid in their support of the amendment.

New England Nearly Solid.

Five of the New England states were solid, and the vote of the sixth, Maine was three to one in favor of the increase of the army. New Jersey and Delaware were likewise solid, while New York favored the amendment by 41 to two, and Pennsylvania by thirty to five. Thus the great group of states "north of Mason and Dixon's line," as the saying used to be, gave 103 votes for army increase and only eight against it. On the Pacific slope Oregon and Nevada voted solidly for the amendment, while Washington favored it by three to two, and California by seven to four, a total of fourteen for and six against it. Inland states favoring it were New Mexico, one; Illinois, eighteen to seven; Michigan, nine to three; Minnesota, seven to three; Wisconsin, six to five and West Virginia, three to one.

On the other hand the South Atlantic and Gulf States were practically solid against it. From the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande only one vote in Virginia and one in Louisana were cast in favor of the increase, and there were in the same states 79 against it. Inland states solidly opposing the amendment were Arkansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota. Those casting majorities against it were:

"Weight of Intelligence."

Maryland, 4 to 2; Ohio, 15 to 7; Indiana, 11 to 2; Kentucky, 8 to 2; Tennessee, 8 to 2; Iowa, 6 to 4; Missouri, 14 to 2; Nebraska, 5 to 1 and South Dakota, 2 to 1. Utah and Idaho were tied, each 1 to 1.

On the whole the states favoring the amendment have no cause to be otherwise than proud of their company. We do not pretend that they have any monopoly of intelligence of patriotism, or of the material greatness of the Nation. But they indisputably have on the whole a higher average of intelligence than those on the other side of the question, and they contribute the major share of the revenue which pays the cost of government, including the military establishment. Of course numbers decide a vote, and a vote from one state is in parliamentary and legislative power the peer of one from any other. Yet we may confidently challenge contradiction of the conclusion that, while numbers were against it and it was therefore defeated, the preparedness of both moral and material weight was in favor of the substantial increase of our army. Nor is it to be doubted that if the matter were to be put to the test of a plebiscitum an even greater increase would be voted by an overwhelming majority of the nation.

GOITRE
REMOVED AT HOME
Without Operation or Danger
A $2.50 Treatment FREE
Test Without Cost or Obligation

my simple Home Treatment for Goitre. Hundreds of old chronic cases report immediate results where other remedies fail.

"My Goitre is cured, and am feeling fine. I improved before taking medicine a week," says Mrs. C. W. Hawn of Warren, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 2. Mrs. W. A. Pease of Creston, B. C., Can., writes: "A friend in Alberta got your treatment and was cured. I concluded to try it and after using one treatment my goitre entirely disappeared."

The treatment quickly stops choking and other disagreeable symptoms. Does not interfere with work. Absolutely no danger. Prevents operation. Send coupon today and make a test at MY EXPENSE.

Over 100,000 Cases Treated in last 15 years

$2.50 FREE COUPON

This coupon is good for $2.50 Test Treatment mailed free in plain package if accompanied by 10c in STAMPS or SILVER to cover postage. Address DR. W. T. BOBO, Battle Creek, Mich.

Age?______ How old is Goitre?______ yrs.
Nervous?______ Hands Tremble?______
Do eyes bulge?______ Does heart beat too rapidly?______ Health?______
Name______
Address______
958

300 DELEGATES FAVOR COLONEL

Will Vote for Roosevelt on First Ballot in Chicago Convention.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, April 10.—Col. Roosevelt will have more than 300 votes on the first ballot in the Chicago convention. This is the claim of his Progressive friends and is conceded by the stand-patters.

With such a start his nomination seems all but assured.

Before the declaration of the New York Republicans bringing out Senator Root, Col. Roosevelt was conceded at least a third of the New York state delegation and it was admitted this number would increase as the convention drew near.

Root Won't Hurt T. R.

Mr. Root's candidacy will not militate against Roosevelt, in the opinion of the Republicans here who understand it. The first effect of it will be to arrest any movement to deliver the delegation to Justice Hughes, a thing that was being talked of.

Col. Roosevelt's strength is conceded as follows: California, almost solid; Washington state, the same; Oregon, probably the same, and Arizona and Idaho, led by Borah, expected to be for Roosevelt; Colorado, conceded to be for Roosevelt. In an interview by the state chairman, Michigan will vote for Roosevelt after discharging its compliment to Ford; Wisconsin will give some Roosevelt votes; North Dakota for Roosevelt admittedly since the collapse of the La Follette boom; Minnesota is for Roosevelt practically solid; Iowa strong for Roosevelt after Cummins' great strength in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska.

Counts on Some From Ohio.

Oklahoma and Utah will be for Roosevelt after first ballot. Indiana has several Roosevelt delegates and one vote among the delegates at large. Ohio probably will show several Roosevelt votes when needed. West Virginia is solid for Roosevelt, according to the Republican state chairman.

Pennsylvania is solid for Roosevelt, New Jersey strong sentiment, Maine almost, or quite solidly for him, and Massachusetts will give him votes.

Such Republican standpat leaders as Senator Curtis of Kansas admit that Roosevelt will come up with a majority from the south.

Under such conditions as those outlined above, it is hard to see how he can be defeated for the nomination except by a repetition of the tactics employed in 1912, and that would mean his candidacy as the nominee of the Progressives and the defeat of the boss-made ticket.

50 LOST AS BRITISH STEAMER IS TORPEDOED

The Zent Sent to Bottom Without Warning.

Queenstown, April 6.—The British steamer Zent has been torpedoed without warning west of Fastnet. Forty-eight members of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two men were killed. Captain Martin and nine of the crew have landed here.

The Zent was an unarmed merchantman. Efforts were made to launch the boats after it was torpedoed, but some were capsized and all the 48 missing are believed to have drowned. The steamer sank quickly and the few survivors who reached Queenstown struggled in the water for sometime before they were able to right a boat.

The boat cruised for some hours trying to find other survivors, but the search was in vain.

Washington, April 6.—The American consul at Havre reported today that in the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Baus, presumably by a submarine, four persons perished, but that no Americans were aboard.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, April 11.—The wheat market opened unchanged to ⅛c lower here today. Cash and July were unchanged at $1.21½ and $1.21. May opened lower at $1.22⅛. Liverpool was dull, under pressure of lower American quotations, while world's shipments are liberal and British stocks are increasing.

	Open.	High.	Low	Close Apl. 10	Close Apl. 8
Wheat—					
Cash	1.21½	1.24	1.21½	1.23½	1.21½
May	1.22⅛	1.25	1.22⅛	1.24¼	1.22¼
July	1.21	1.23	1.20¼	1.22¼	1.21
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77¼	77
May	76	77	76½	77	77
July	78⅛	78½	78⅛	78⅝	78¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	47¾	47¾
May	47⅞	48	47⅞	47⅞	48
July	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	46⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.70	10.10	9.70	10.10	9.70
April	8.90	9.15	8.90	9.15	8.90
Oct.	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.70	8.62
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	95	94½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.35	9.30
April	9.30	....	....	9.35	9.30
Timothy—					
Prime	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
April	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close
May	1.16⅝	1.18⅝	1.15⅜	1.17¾	1.16
July	1.14⅛	1.16	1.13¼	1.15⅛	1.14
Sept.	1.12	1.13⅞	1.11⅝	1.13⅛	1.12¼
Corn—					
May	74¾	75⅝	74¼	75⅛	75
July	76⅛	76⅝	75¾	76⅜	76¼
Sept.	75¾	76⅜	75⅝	76¼	76
Oats—					
May	44½	44⅞	44⅛	44¾	44¾
July	43¼	43⅝	43	43½	43⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	23.15	23.15	23.05	23.12	23.17
July	22.77	22.87	22.75	22.87	22.80
Lard—					
May	11.42	11.45	11.37	11.45	11.47
July	11.65	11.67	11.60	11.65	11.67
Ribs—					
May	12.17	12.20	12.12	12.20	12.25
July	12.30	12.35	12.27	12.35	12.37

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.19⅛	1.17⅞
July	....	....	....	1.19	1.18¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.19⅝	1.18⅛
July	....	....	....	1.19¾	1.18¾

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36½c; solid pack, 37c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York State, 21c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 21c; strictly fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—Per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green and Wax, $3.75@4.25 per hamper.

York State Cabbage—2c per pound.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.

Cauliflower—Per case, $2.50.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@1.75.

Lettuce—Leaf, 10@11c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.00.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$2.50 per hamper.

Mushrooms—50@60c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00@2.50.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Florida Peas—$3.00 per box.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.

New Potatoes—Per bushel, $3.00.

Potatoes—$2.75 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$9.00 barrel.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 27c doz.; long, per doz., 18c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 45c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 50c.

Turnips—60c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.15.

Shallots—Per doz., 40c.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $1.50@1.75.

Texas White Onions, per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—75c per doz.

Cal. Asparagus—Case, $2.00.

Texas Spinach—Per bu., $2.50.

Cal. Peas—Per box, $3.00.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11½@12c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—12@14c.

Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.

Fowls—Alive, 18@18½c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 12@13c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—9@10c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 21c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 13½c; luncheon sausage, 16c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankforters, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patent, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10 1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20½c; kip, 20c; No. 2 kip, 19c; cured hides, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50 @3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, April 11.—Flour, unsettled; spring patents, $6.05@6.40; winter patents, $5.80@6.05; winter straights, $5.55@5.80; Kansas straights, $5.70@5.90. Pork, firm; mess, $24.50@25.00; family, $23.00@25.00; short clear, $22.00 @25.00. Beef, steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $11.70@11.80. Molasses, firm; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Hides, firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 36c; seconds, 33@34c.

Butter, firmer; receipts, 7,367 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score), 36½c; creamery (higher scoring), 37@37½c; firsts, 35¾@36¼c; seconds, 34½@35½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 35,932 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 23¾@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22¾@23c; do., firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; nearby hennery, browns, 24@25c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,455 boxes; state, held, specials, 18⅛@18¾c; current make, specials, 17¼@17½c; do., average run, 17c; Wisconsin twins, fresh, 17¼@17½c. Live poultry, uncertain, no prices settled; dressed, very strong; chickens, 17@30c; fowls, 16@20c; turkeys, 28@35c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, April 11.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 39@39½c; prints, 40½c; firsts, 37½@38c; process, extra, 28@29c; firsts, 26½@27c; fancy dairy, 25½@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 21½@22½c. Poultry—Alive, fat chickens, 20@21c; light and medium chickens, 19@19½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19c. Potatoes—In carlots, $1.03; jobbing, $1.05@1.10; from warehouse, $1.15; sweets, Delaware, in hampers, 90c@$1.10.

Cotton.

New York, April 10.—Cotton futures opened steady: May, 11.87c; July, 12.08c; October, 12.23c; December, 12.40c; January, 12.45c.

The cotton market was quiet but generally steady during today's early trading. Liverpool did not entirely meet Saturday's local advance, but private cables reported a very steady market there and first prices here were one to three points higher, with May selling at 11.92c, July at 12.09c and October at 12.24c, or about 10 to 13 points above the low level of Saturday. Liverpool was a seller of new crop months, however, while there was some scattered realizing and early fluctuations were irregular. Private reports from the south said that farmers are showing a disposition to delay planting as a result of the low temperatures and scarcity of good seed for replanting should it be necessary.

An easier turn in New Orleans was followed by slightly increased offerings here during the middle of the morning, with May contracts easing off from 11.94c to 11.88c and July from 12.09c to 12.03c, or about one to three points under Saturday's closing figures. Trading continued quiet, however, and the market was steady shortly after midday at rallies of a point or two from the lowest. Some of the reports from Texas and Southern Georgia complained of unfavorable new crop conditions, but a wire from New Orleans said little or no damage had been done by frost and that Texas was a seller in the market there.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market, firm; choice to fat steers, $8.50@9.00; good to choice butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; good to choice heifers, $7.00@8.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $7.00@7.75; good to choice cows, $6.75@7.50; milkers, $50@80; fair to good cows, $5.85@6.50; common cows, $4.00@5.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; market, steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@10.50; fair to good, $8.50@9.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5 cars; market, steady; good to choice lambs, $11.25@11.50; fair to good, $9.50@11.00; good to choice wethers, $8.50@9.00; good to choice ewes, $8.00 @8.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $8.25@8.75; culls and common, $6.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market, 15c to 20c lower; yorkers, $9.80; mixed, $9.85; mediums, $9.85; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $8.85; stags, $7.25.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; active. Prime steers, $9.35@10.00; shipping, $8.50@9.50; butchers, $7.30@9.30; heifers, $6.50@8.75; cows, $4.15@7.65; bulls, $5.25@7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.35; stock heifers, $5.75@6.65; fresh cows and springers, active and strong, $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 2,000; active, $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,200; active; heavy and mixed, $9.90 @10.00; yorkers, $9.25@9.95; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $8.85@9.00; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; active; lambs, $9.00 @12.00; yearlings, $6.50@10.75; wethers, $9.00 @9.50; ewes, $4.00@9.00. Sheep mixed, $8.75 @9.25; clipped lambs, $8.00@10.50; clipped sheep, $5.00@8.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 58,000; slow; bulk, $9.40@9.55; light, $9.20@9.65; mixed, $9.25@9.65; heavy, $9.10@9.65; rough, $9.10@9.25; pigs, $7.40@9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; weak; native beef steers, $7.75@9.90; stockers and feeders, $5.85@8.55; cows and heifers, $4.00@8.90; calves, $6.50@9.00. Sheep Receipts 13,000; firm; wethers, $7.00@9.25; lambs, $7.50@11.55.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market steady; top, $9.65. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; prime heavies, $10.00@10.05; heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $10.05@10.10; light yorkers, $9.25@9.50; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $7.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,800; market higher; top sheep, $7.90; top lambs, $9.90. Calves—Receipts, 500; market higher; top, $10.75.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 348A, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

....
....

CARRANZA TO ISSUE $500,000,000 PAPER

Mexico City, April 8.—General Carranza, head of the de facto Mexican government, issued a decree last night calling for a new issue of paper money not to exceed $500,000,000, which will be a substitute for the present issue and will be put into general circulation on May 1. The next new issue will renew the paper money at present in circulation, all of which will be recalled by December 31 next.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN CANADA DUE TO WAR

Winnipeg, April 10. — A. and H. Sims, who farm 1,000 acres at Snowflake, Manitoba, will let their farm lie idle this summer, having enlisted. From all parts of the west come reports of farmers not being able to cultivate land this year, owing to the heavy enlistment of young men, making farm labor scarce.

Liner Captain Ends Life.

London, April 7.—Capt. McDill of the Canadian Pacific liner Lake Manitoba shot himself at Plymouth yesterday.

Abolish the Truss Forever

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands That Chafe and Pinch

You know by your own experience the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Stuart's PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached; no "digging in" or grinding pressure. Soft as Velvet—Flexible—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive. Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work. [illegible]

FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

FREE To the RUPTURED

Trial Plapao [illegible]

Plapao Co., Block 316 St. Louis, Mo.

You Want---You Need---This Famous

A. & J. KITCHEN SET

One of the Greatest Home Helps Ever Known

Sent Post-paid to Blade Readers at a Bargain Price—only 79c

Kitchen Tools which are indorsed and recommended by the leading instructors and authorities on domestic science the world over.

THIS SET IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY IN EVERY KITCHEN

It consists of one egg-beater, one potato masher, one flexible pancake turner, one egg-boiler and server, and one zig-zag mixing spoon.

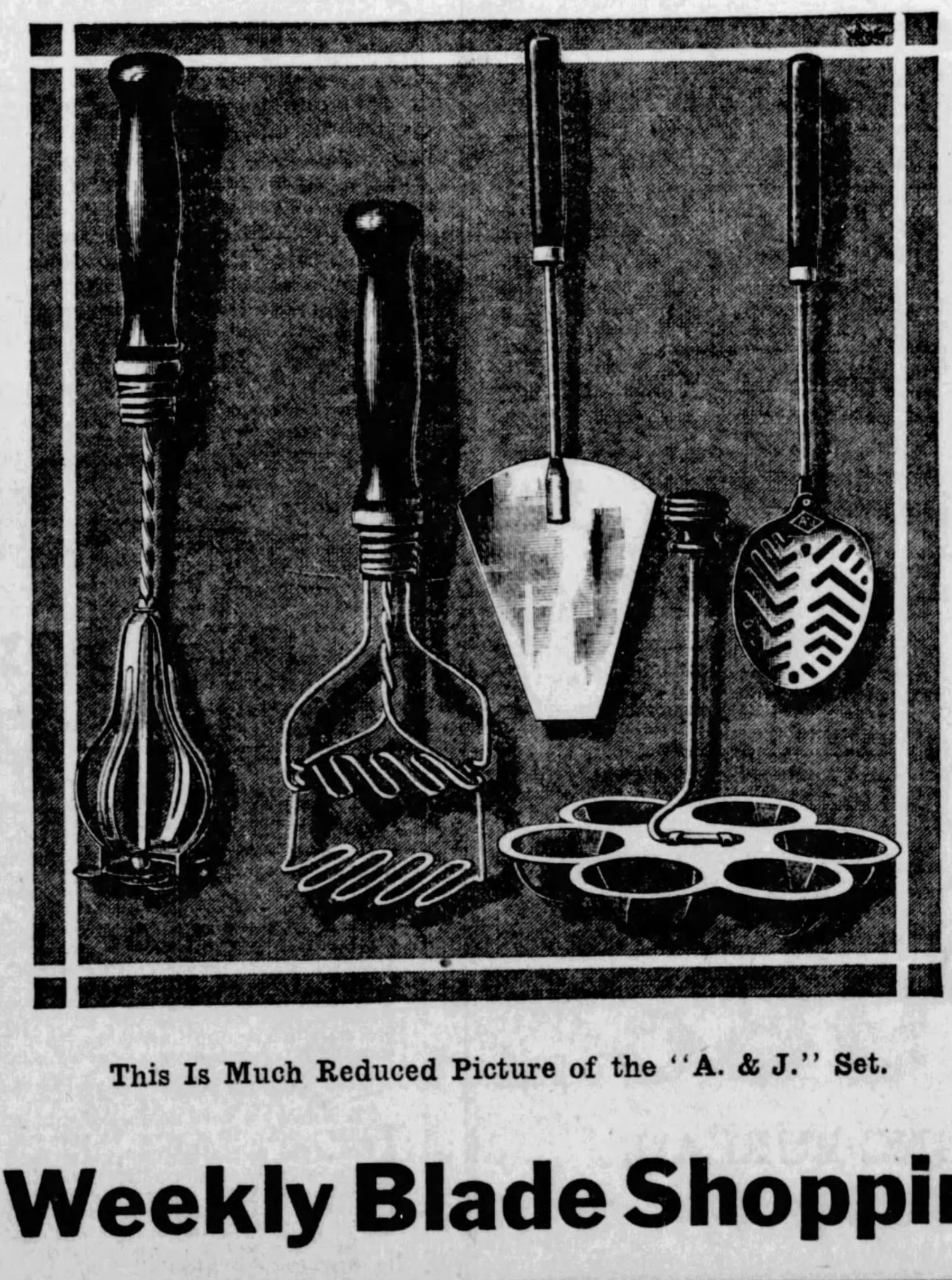
The one-hand Egg-Beater, Cream Whip and Mayonnaise Mixer.—Simply push down on the handle, the beater wings will spin around rapidly. What other beaters will do in half the time, with half the labor and with one hand only. No wheels to clog, no tiresome cranking. A perfect beater that beats perfectly.

Flexible Pancake Turner and Chopping Knife—Constructed just right for turning pancakes, eggs, potato cakes, etc. Also for use for mincing vegetables. Flexible steel.

Combination Potato Masher, Fruit and Vegetable Crusher—Two mashers in one. Does the work in half the time with half the labor, makes the potatoes white and fluffy. Creams to perfection.

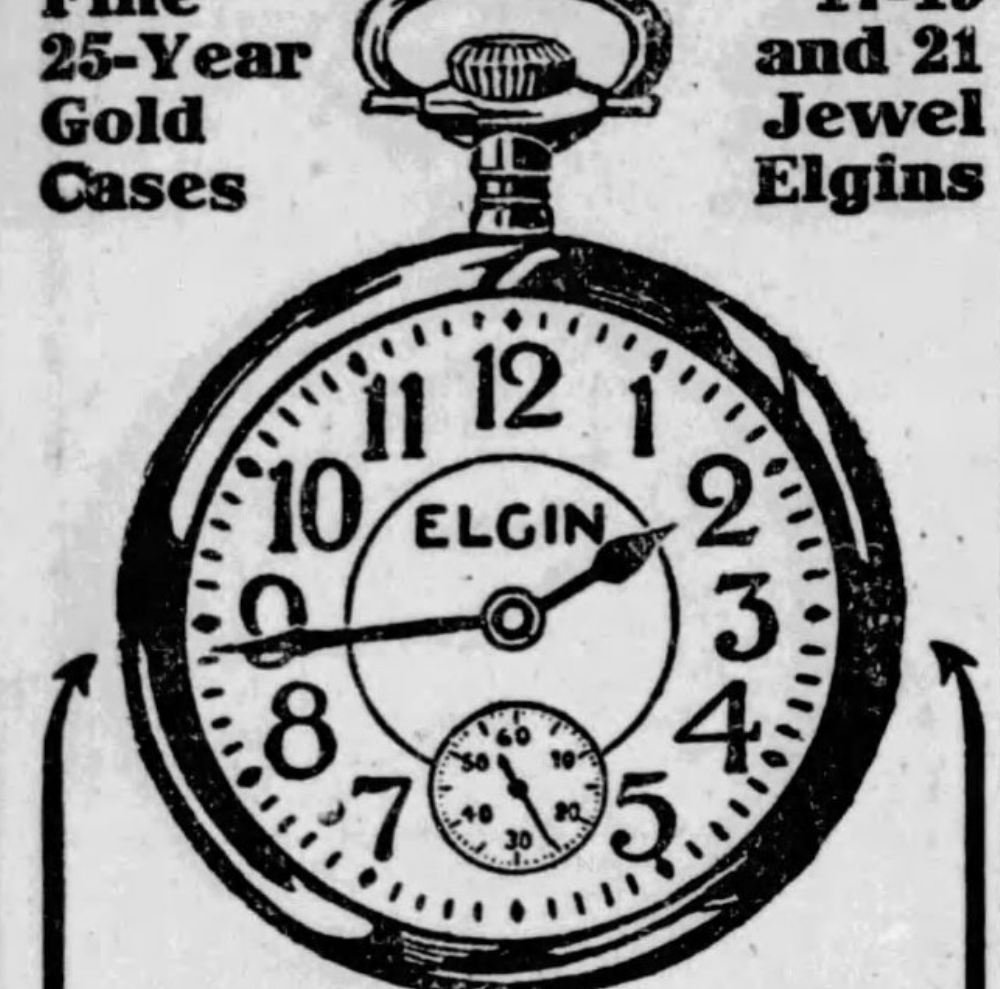
Combination Egg Boiler and Server—A new and much needed kitchen and table article. Eggs can be placed in boiling water at the same time, each cup will hold one egg, no delay, no waiting, and up to six eggs can be taken from boiling water without danger of scalding the hand, and set on table ready to serve.

Zig-Zag Mixing Spoon.—The most effective batter and mixing spoon ever built. For beating and mixing pancake and cake dough in a bowl. It is also an ideal draining spoon for lifting fruit or vegetables from the pot.



This Is Much Reduced Picture of the "A. & J." Set.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.



SPECIAL

Would You Accept This 30 Day Offer?

Fine 25-Year Gold Cases

17-19 and 21 Jewel Elgins

Standard of the World. Endorsed by Government and Railway Officials. Harris-Goar's enlarged easy credit plan enables you to own one of these superb Elgin Watches now.

No Money Down

Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to save a third to a half on one of these high grade Elgins. Thoroughly factory tested, fitted in beautiful Gold Strata cases, factory stamped and guaranteed 25 years, hand engraved, plain polished or with your own monogram. Specially priced at $12.75 to $29.95 and our startling offer is to send you one of these celebrated Elgins free of charge for your inspection and approval and if you want to keep it, you pay

Only $2 a Month

You can't afford to buy a watch of any kind until you have our new catalog of special prices. We will prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and besides saving you nearly half on the above grades, we offer you a fine thin model

15 Jewel in 25-Year Gold Case ONLY $10.95

And remember you do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your own decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men. But write TODAY for Our Big

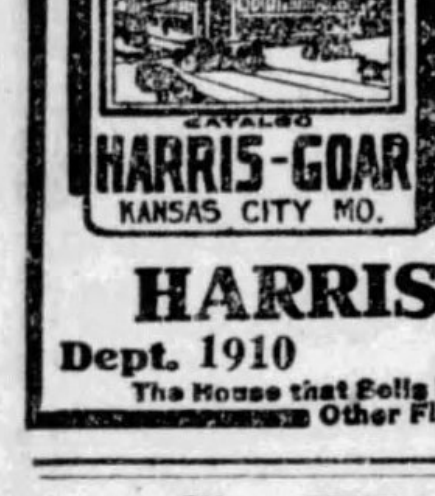
FREE Catalog

Your name on a postal will do, but do it NOW to get in on this Special Sale.

HARRIS-GOAR CO.

Dept. 1910 KANSAS CITY, MO.

The House that Sells More Elgin Watches than Any Other Firm in the World.



THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.,
Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

VILLA'S BROTHER IS RELEASED AT HAVANA

Havana, April 8.—Hipolito Villa, brother of Pancho Villa, who was arrested here several weeks ago at the request of the American government, was released yesterday at the order of the secretary of the interior. Villa was detained in the Havana prison awaiting extradition of the United States.

GERMAN AIR LOSSES TOTAL 411 MACHINES

Rome, April 8.—Germany has lost 368 aeroplanes and 47 Zeppelins since the war began, according to a Rome newspaper. It adds: "Fourteen hundred German airmen have been killed or captured. Austria has lost all her dirigibles and also 184 aeroplanes. Germany has constructed 50 new dirigibles since hostilities opened."

EARLY MORNING SEES BATTLE WITH BANDITS

Ragged, Hatless Mexican Warns Villistas Gringoes Are Coming as the Golden Ones Catch a Few Winks While Fleeing From Pershing's Men.

With the United States Army in the Field in Mexico, (Via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 5).—Out of the gray mist that lay over the fields surrounding the tiny town of San Geronimo early last Tuesday morning, rode a ragged, hatless Mexican.

"The gringoes are coming!" he yelled.

There was a chorus of shrill, excited cries; a sudden tossing aside of blankets and serapes as dark forms sprang from the ground. There was a scurrying of feet, a creak of leather and immediately the one street of San Geronimo was filled with evil looking men.

They were the men of Pancho Villa's nondescript command. They had punched their weary horses into the town the night before and had fallen from their saddles to snatch a few winks of sleep.

Dawn was streaking the hillsides as Villa's men finished strapping their wide pommeled saddles to the sore backs of their horses and jamming the cruel bits into the mouths of the tired animals.

There came the noise of heavy hoofs beating upon the roads. Then came a muffled pop, the never-to-be-mistaken whine of a steel jacketed bullet.

Villa's men—the last of the "golden ones"—made a mad rush for their saddles. In another moment they were flying out of San Geronimo.

Sixty dead Mexican bandits were gathered up by those who went over the five-mile course of the running battle out of San Geronimo. Four Americans, troopers of Lieut. Col. Erwin's squadron of the famous Seventh cavalry, constitute the total casualty list of the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Erwin led the colum into San Geronimo. His detachment was one of the three columns under Col. Dodd. An hour or so earlier and Erwin would have surprised the outlaws asleep, but the Mexican messenger had managed to get to the village and warn the bandits.

So far as kown, Villa was not with his men. He was wounded in a fight in the town of Geronimo with Carranza soldiers and is believed to have crept away to some hiding place in the hills.

Col. Dodd got track of Villa through the Guerrero fight.

Erwin came riding through Guerrero at the head of his column of horse the morning following the fight. The Carranza soldiers gave him directions to the course of Villa's flight and then came a cavalry ride the like of which has seldom been equaled by Americans.

With practically no provisions for his men and mighty little for his mounts, Erwin swung the noses of his horses in the direction of San Geronimo. He rode all that day. The sun went down, and the stars came out, and still the cavalry pounded along the trail. A cold wind swept down from the mountains and finally came the snow through which most of the columns of the punitive expedition are moving today.

Huddled down in their saddles, their heads bowed to the cold blasts, they rode stirrup to stirrup and boot to boot.

As the long hours wore on toward morning and Erwin saw he would be a little late, he hit up the pace. At the end of over fifty miles and seventeen hours of riding, the town of San Geronimo showed, faint and far away through the clearing mist, and the rifles were lifted from their rings at the cavalrymen's belts.

The Villistas fought what might be described as a rearguard action in their flight. After about five miles, the main body began splitting up into small detachments and dodging off. Suddenly, they had all ducked into the hills, every man for himself.

With the campaigning of the past two weeks under their belts, there is no cavalry in all the world that can equal these sunbrowned, road hardened men and horses of the American army. They have outridden Francisco Villa—supposed to be one of the hardest riding, fastest moving troop leaders in history.

Six columns of cavalry under Col. Dodd continued radiating far and wide from San Geronimo, feeling through the hills and valleys for the remnants of the Villa group and seeking the wounded bandit chief himself.

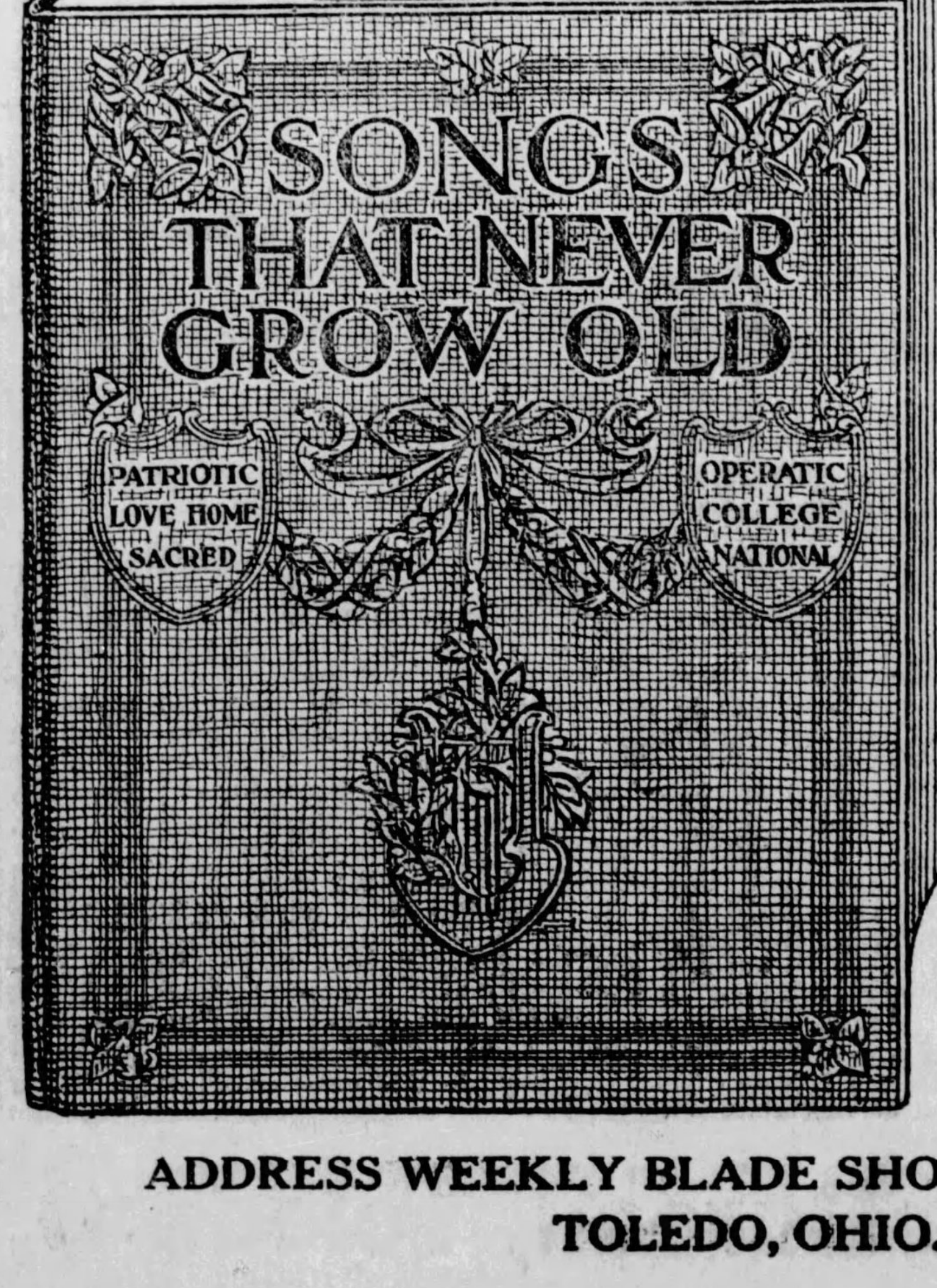
RALPH CONNOR ABOARD ONE OF ENGLAND'S DESTROYERS

Admirers of Ralph Connor, the Canadian author, whose Sky Pilot is familiar to every American, will be interested in the following excerpt from a full page account of his recent visit to the British grand fleet, published in the Toronto Globe:

"A trip on a destroyer that can go 30 knots an hour is in itself something of an experience. You get a much more vivid sensation of speed than on a train, for on a train you have only your eye to give you the sense of speed. Better, too, than in a motor car, though in the motor you have both eye and the feel of rushing air to help. But in the destroyer you see the waves rush at and past you, and feel the roaring of the wind about your ears, and, above all, you see and feel and hear the rushing, cleaving, smashing of your boat through the attacking seas. In quite a new sense I understand how it is that 'Britannia rules the waves.' I got an amazing sense of triumph in my soul as I see and feel this litle black, bull-headed seacraft rush at these big seas, smash through them and not over them, and hurling them aside, leave them spent, foaming, broken.

"To the sea the destroyer is the most insulting thing afloat. To begin with, it is a little thing. Then it makes no apology. It doesn't bow or scrape as do the big liners. It has not time courtesies. It simply announces with insolent curtness: 'I have business on hand. Get out of my way, all of you, and quick! Come! Take that! and that! and go!' and knocking aside these imperious waves that have from time immemorial challenged all seagoing things of man's device and yielded them with haughty courtesy a passage on promise of good behavier, this little, insolent, mighty representative of Britain's naval power speeds on her way attending to her business. Over the bridge the waves in impotent fury hurl their spray, but the destroyer thing pays no heed. Her business is further on; waves and seas are mere incidents in her path; an empire's bidding sends her onward; an empire's work is to be done."

An electrically driven machine has been invented for splitting kindling wood.



A BARGAIN FOR BLADE READERS

You Will Treasure This Book for a Lifetime. Its Sweet Melodies Will Gladden the Years. It Is a Wonderful Volume. You Will Love It.

LESS THAN RETAIL PRICES

"Songs That Never Grow Old"

What is dearer to your heart than the songs of your childhood—the songs your mother crooned o'er your cradle?

What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate?

You will find all these songs in that wonderful 256 page volume "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

"Songs That Never Grow Old" is a complete collection of music for every home. Both the scores and words are given. Each score is especially adapted for quick reading by beginners.

You, your children need this book.

Let The Blade sell it to you at at its Special Bargain Price.

98c Post-paid

ADDRESS WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INVENTS NEW DRY CELL SIGNAL LIGHT WHICH THROWS RAYS 150 MILES

E. G. FISHER AND NEW DRY CELL SIGNAL LIGHT
© INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Washington, April 7. — E. G. Fisher, chief of the Survey Instrument Bureau, has just invented a new dry-cell signal light which casts its rays for a distance of 150 miles through smoke or haze.

DIAZ PLOT AGAINST GEN. CARRANZA IS UNEARTHED

El Paso, Texas, April 11.—The southward rush of the American cavalry forces pursuing Francisco Ville has been so rapid that it has carried Colonel Dodd and his troops far beyond all lines of communication.

Officials of the Carranza government in Juarez are making attempts today to gain information over the Mexican land lines in regard to the advance position of the American troops. No official word of the whereabouts of the advance guard has been received for days.

Expect Battle News.

Army officers at Fort Bliss believe that when the expeditionary commanders get in touch with Major General Funston they will report that the American troops have engaged the Villa forces in battle. Reports that a battle has been fought with Villa bands south of Satevo were current early today, but there was nothing to confirm these reports.

While the American cavalry are combing the country at the far end of the attenuated line of communications there was little apprehension over their position, for it was felt at Fort Bliss that Dodd's men could fight themselves out of any uncomfortable position.

Scouts and refugees with knowledge of the country south of Parral say that the American troops will find it peculiarly difficult to operate in any numbers against Villa in the district where he is now fleeing.

The Arrieta brothers are said to be fortifying the city of Durango, but for what purpose has not been indicated.

Nip Diaz Plot.

A plot of wide dimensions, hatched in El Paso and backed by the peole who are financing Felix Diaz in a movement against the de facto government of Mexico, is believed by the police today to have been unearthed by the arrest last night of 15 Mexicans, accused of being implicated in the flight across the border of General Ynes Salazar.

Agents of the department of justice aided the police in making the arrests, most important of which were General Marcelo Caraveo and General Ignacio Morelos Saragoza, who, like Salazar, were among the best known and trusted of the late Victoriano Huerta lieutenants.

Reports that American troops concentrating at Columbus slept on their arms last night, while increased guards patrolled the streets, and more forces protected the lines of communication south of the town, were connected with the disappearance of Salazar in theories advanced in well informed quarters. Salazar had only a handful of men when he crossed the Rio Grande and disappeared in the hills south of the river, but the sleuths who have been investigating his recent movements declare he had received assurances that at least 500 more were awaiting him a few miles from the border.

Sixteen Are Arrested.

Sixteen arrests were made during the night in connection with the Salazar investigation, but several of the prisoners were released as soon as they furnished a satisfactory accounting. Among those taken into custody were Gen. Marcelo Caraveo, formerly an ardent aid to the late Pascual Orozco, and Elfugio Baca, Salazar's personal attorney. Baca was freed, but it is understood that he is still under surveillance.

The backers of Diaz, it is said became dissatisfied because his own military reputation was limited and he had no man with his movement in whose generalship the Mexican people had confidence. They were also anxious to reinforce the Diaz campaign in southern Mexico by a similar insurrection in the northern part of the republic. A soldier was wanted of proven ability and Salazar was selected. He was amply supplied with funds and proceeded to organize his followers from El Paso.

Emissaries were sent into Mexico to try out the sentiments of various Carranza garrisons and to stir up the people by spreading reports that Carranza was in the pay of the United States and that General Pershing's expeditionary force was really the advance guard of an army of occupation. There has been plenty of evidence that such reports have been circulated in Juarez and have caused a considerable impression on the peons.

Salazar's plans were not yet ripe when he learned that he was in danger of betrayal. He became alarmed and fled precipitately across the border on Sunday, accompanied, it is believed by only a handful of his most trusted adherents.

His exact plans at present, as well as his whereabouts, are unknown, but the proclamation he left behind him, coupled with statements made by men who had known him in El Paso, leave little doubt that his attitude toward the United States is one of determined and bitter hostility.

He is opposed to both Carranza and Villa and is expected to attempt to rally the Mexicans on a platform of uncompromising opposition to this country with a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops under penalty of war with Mexico.

FLEES EUROPEAN WAR ONLY TO DIE OF DISEASE IN U. S.

Burlington, N. J., April 5.—Leon Maganite fled from Italy a month ago to escape war service. On the voyage from Naples the vessel on which he sailed was pursued and attacked by a torpedo boat but escaped.

Maganite landed in New York a week ago and came to Burlington. He was not acclimated to the sudden changes in temperature of the last few days and contracted pneumonia. He died last night and was buried this afternoon.

His widow and seven children in Italy have yet to learn that in attempting to save his life he lost it.

DUTCH MOBILIZATION IS "DRESS REHEARSAL"

London, April 5.—The Ambassador from the Netherlands at the legation in London yesterday stated to the International News Service that there is absolutely no significance in the present military activities in Holland. "The activities are nothing but a dress rehearsal for anything that might come," he said.

GOVERNMEN ARMOR PLATE BILL IS O. K.'D

Washington, April 5.—By a vote of 15 to 6, the house naval affairs committee today decided to report favorably to the house the Tillman bill as it passed the senate, appropriating $11,000,000 for the construction of a government armor plate plant.

Thirteen Democrats on the committee voted solidly for reporting the bill. Representative Britton of Illinois and Stephens of California, Republicans, voted in favor of it.

Learn Music at Home

Piano, Organ, Violin, Cornet, Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Harp, Sight-Singing

Easy Lessons FREE

No longer need the ability to play be shut out of your life. Just write us a postal to-day for our new Free Book, fresh from the printer. Let us tell you how you can easily, quickly, thoroughly learn to play your favorite musical instrument by note in your own home, without a teacher, by our New Improved Home Study Method, *without paying a cent for lessons!* Different, easier than private teacher way—no tiresome, dry exercises, no inconveniences. No trick music, no "numbers," yet simple, wonderful, amazingly easy for even a child.

200,000 Pupils!

Since 1898 we have successfully taught over 200,000 people, from seven to seventy, *in all parts of the world!* Hundreds write: "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity. My eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn."

We want to have *one pupil in each locality at once* to help advertise our wonderful easy system of teaching music. *For a limited time* we therefore offer our marvelous lessons *free*. Only charge is for postage and sheet music, which averages 12½ cents weekly. Beginners or advanced pupils. We have hundreds of pupils, *right here in New York*, the musical centre of America, who prefer our Home Study method in place of best private teachers. Get all the proof, facts, letters from pupils, *amazing free offer*, and fascinating New Book just issued, *all free*. Send coupon or postal today, now.

U. S. School of Music,
Dept. 159
225 5th Ave.,
New York

Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons by Mail," explaining how I can learn to play for 12½c weekly.

Name.................................

Address.................................

....

VILLA IS DEAD, ACCORDING TO REPORTS HEARD

Officials Give Some Degree of Credence to Rumors That Bandit Died From Injuries.

Queretaro, Mexico, April 10, via Galveston, Texas, April 11.—Rumors, as yet unconfirmed, reached the Mexican war office here today that Francisco Villa was killed in the last fight with Carranzistas near the town of Cienegpilla. Villa's men, according to the rumor, were carrying his body as they continued their flight to the south.

War minister Obregon at once wired the commanding officer at Chihuahua, asking for a confirmation of the report or a denial, but up to the time of sending this dispatch, no reply has been received. The rumor, however, created a deep impression here.

General Pershing's Headquarters at Front, April 10, via Mexican Telegraph to Juarez, Mexico, April 11.—Renewed reports have been received here by General Pershing that Francisco Villa is dead and buried. These reports are under investigation. Meanwhile the hunt for the Villa bandits is proceeding with renewed vigor with the arrival at the front of General Pershing.

Mexicans who had seen Villa on his flight south said that the bandit looked thin and weak a week ago. Reports, however, are conflicting. One fairly good authority stated that Villa was able to walk the first day after he received his wound, which indicated that no bones were broken.

Washington, April 11.—Unofficial and unconfirmed reports that Villa is dead reached the Carranza embassy today and were given some degree of credence by officials there.

The reports were represented as having come from Queretaro, General Carranza's provisional capital.

They were unsubstantiated by the latest dispatches to the war and state departments. The circumstantial reports of Villa's recent injury, however, and the rigors of his long and hurried flight in which he had been variously reported as being carried on a litter, on the shoulders of his men or in a carriage over the rough Mexican trails, gave some color to the possibility that the bandit chieftain may have been unable to survive the hardships of the flight in his disabled condition.

Official estimates of the number of troops in Mexico and on the border available for an emergency were given at the war department today. General Scott, chief of staff, announced that 18,565 troops now constitute the border patrol.

General Pershing has about 12,000 men in Mexico, including those holding his line of communication.

How greatly the mobile army has been drawn upon for the Mexican expedition and border service was also disclosed by General Scott. He estimated that only 4,000 troops remain in the United States, not engaged on the border.

ASK GERMANY FOR A PLEDGE

President Said to Have Decided Upon Course in Submarine Issue.

Berlin, April 8.—The German government is able to announce that no German submarine or warship was responsible for the explosion which damaged the British steamship Sussex.

Washington, April 8. — President Wilson has fully decided that Germany must absolutely pledge and show that the pledge will be observed, not to countenance further attacks upon unarmed belligerent or neutral merchantmen or diplomatic relations will be broken off.

There is no intention of any declaration of war, or even of an intimation of war should a diplomatic break be forced, officials say. The position, it is explained, simply is that it can no longer maintain friendly relations with a government that, in the light of the evidence at hand, seems to have violated its pledged word.

The great question yet to be decided, officials say, is whether the President shall act before presenting the case to congress. Within the last 48 hours White House sources and officials close to Secretary Lansing have been sounding out senators and representatives as to the better course. The majority of the members consulted have taken the position that if a break must come it should be ordered by the executive branch, under all past precedent—including the sending home of Ambassador Dumba and that then the President should present all of the facts to congress and get its endorsement. There is no doubt that such endorsement would be forthcoming, house and senate leaders say.

If the President acts first, he will be almost undoubtedly unanimously endorsed, leaders told the President, but if he submits a question of fact involved, an ugly situation may develop.

RATHER SEE FLAG SPAT UPON THAN BLOOD-SOILED

Yale Professor Says Latter Is Worse Disgrace.

New Haven, Conn., April 7.—That to spit on the American flag is not to disgrace it nearly so much as our nation's blood spilt on it, and that the only royal road to peace is through the degradation of a martyred nation, which he hopes will be the United States, were the assertions of Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale in a talk on war and peace before the Connecticut Peace society yesterday. He added that the time would come when it would be as absurd for a battleship to cruise about the seas as it would be for a mayor to go about with a bowie knife in his teeth and pistols in his boots.

"To spit on the flag is not to disgrace it nearly so much as our nation's blood spilt on it," he said. "This business of fighting for the flag is an illusion. Those brave fellows in the trenches are not dying for the flag; they're dying for commerce."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Young men as railway mail clerks; $75.00 month; sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Richester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable, Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Will $120 monthly with automobile furnished free interest you? Then become agent or district manager for our guaranteed auto necessities. Tremendous sellers. Remarkable money makers. M. H. Rayburn Co., 181 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

We own 200,000 acres, price $5 to $20 an acre; easy terms; agents wanted. Grimmer Land Company, Marinette, Wis.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

I pay 25c each for Lincoln pennies and Buffalo nickels, several dates. Complete coin list 10c. Conrad, 231-C, Altoona, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special of-fer to introduce my magazine "INVESTM FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to a who has been getting poorer while the richer. It demonstrates the REAL earn power of money, and shows how anyone, no ter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVES ING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive cial journal published. It shows how $100 to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Ja Blvd., Chicago.

$15 invested may make $1,000 year Gets warranty deed, also interest in co-ope oil well. We're getting ready to drill in gusher oil territory; $1 cash, $1 monthly; 4 short time, $56; particulars free. Triangle Co., 536 Carter Bldg., Houston, Texas.

For Sale—Restaurant with 3 yea established business; rent low; good busin Want to retire. Charles Grau, 142 Main st., ledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Virginia and North Carolina far $15.00 per acre up. Easy payments. dairy, stock, mild climate, raise spring for early market; on railroad; best mark nearby. Write for farm lists, information N. & W. Ry. Homeseeker, all free. F. H. Baume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

For Sale—Several thousand acres over hardwood lands, located in Leelanau Benzie counties. Admitted by experts to be heart of the "Michigan Fruit Belt." Equ adapted for general farming and stock rais For information address Empire Lumber C Empire, Mich.

FARMS WANTED.

Want to buy well located far owners only. Give description and price. Mattler, Box 754, Chicago.

WANTED—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farm Exchange, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY

Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Rock Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Fr catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, De 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

Four pounds: Best grade chewin of smoking tobacco, prepaid, 80c; 9 pound $1.65; your money back if not satisfied. Wri for price list, Kentucky Tobacco Co., Patesvil Kentucky.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

Acne, Pimples, Pustules, Red Nose—My treatment removes the cause, stops formation, eradicates all marks and restor natural skin. Booklet free. Dr. Rodgers, Su 73, 36 W. Randolph st., Chicago.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Pate List of Patent Buyers and Inve tions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for invention Send sketch for free opinion as to patentabili Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen Patents. Send for 3 free books; inventio wanted, etc. I help you market your inv tions without charge. RICHARD B. OWE 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Manufacturers BUY are th kind we get for Inventors. For proof an RELIABLE free book, write R. S. & A. Lacey, 715 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High est references. Best resul

FARM LANDS.

I WILL PAY YOUR ROUND TRIP RAILWAY FARE.

A LOVELY WINTER OR ALL TH YEAR-'ROUND HOME.

In beautiful, fertile, sunny, prosperous, centr Florida; in the citrus fruit and winter gardeni belt. One hundred miles north of the Ev grades; high pine land with elevation of 125 f

TEN ACRES, TWO TOWN LOTS, FOR THIRTY-FOUR CENTS A DAY.

On the railroad, close to two towns of 4,0 and 7,000. Plant oranges, grape fruit and pin apples, as we are doing; ten acres will earn y more than 80 or 160 acres in the north. On $350.00, payable $10.00 monthly, without int est or taxes. I have dozens of photographs wh I will send you free together with all the formation you desire regarding this favored lo tion. Wonderful opportunity. Write today.

John S. May, A 101 New York Life Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

154 Acres Mohawk Valley Year's Income About $3,600

Owner has another farm and is offering th one at a rare bargain; only 1½ miles to thr towns; orchard of 75 apple trees, plum a cherries, in fine condition. For picture of t attractive 12-room house, fine barn with si and convenient outbuildings, see page 3 "Strout's Money Making Farms," copy fr $6,200 takes this high-class property; easy ter arranged; good farm of 150 acres for $3,300 w comfortable buildings shown same trip. E. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 105, 150 Na sau St., New York.

GERMANS NEARING DEAD MAN'S HILL

Penetrate French Lines for Distance of 500 Yards in Vicinity of Height.

London, April 10.—In a desperate struggle for possession of Dead Man's Hill the French lines were penetrated last night for a distance of about 500 yards in the vicinity of the height. Paris announced this today in reporting a battle which raged in the Verdun region along a 13-mile front north of the stronghold.

Elsewhere the French lines stood the test of the savage attacks of the Germans, who are bringing notably heavy forces to bear in an effort to break the new French line west of the Meuse, just straightened out by the abandonment of the Bethincourt salient.

Last night's battle front ran from hill No. 304 west of the Meuse and on across the river to Fort Douaumont, northeast of the fortress. The results on the east bank of the river were favorable to the French, Paris asserts, the Germans winning no appreciable advantage.

Claim Crown Prince Lost.

The battle raged along a 13-mile front and the Germans suffered heavy losses. According to French military critics, is was a decisive defeat for the crown prince.

By the retirement from the Bethincourt sector, the Germans were able to advance a mile, but at the same time, Gen. Petain saved his forces from what would have probably proved severe losses by this strategic move. Two German army corps, (80,000 men,) fought desperately all day in a determined effort to hurl the French from hill 304 and the southern slopes of Le Mort Homme, Dead Man's Hill), back to the Charney ridge, which forms a strong line of defense for Verdun upon the western side of the Meuse, but the defense never wavered.

Assault after assault was beaten back by the French with the bloodiest slaughter, and at 9 o'clock last night the remnants of the shattered Teuton army fell back to their trenches.

The first attack was delivered between Avocourt and the cross roads south of Bethincourt, where a division and a half sought to capture Hill 304 by a combined direct and enveloping movement.

Each advancing column consisted of a company. They marched forward beneath a withering fire until checked within 100 yards of the French trenches where machine guns mowed them down in masses. Three times the attack was renewed before the Germans admitted defeat.

Attempt to Storm Hill.

Simultaneously two divisions of fresh troops attempted to storm Dead Man's hill and the French positions in the region of Cumieres, but the only result was to leave heaps of corpses on the battlefield.

Several hundred Germans succeeded in penetrating the ravine between Cumieres and the Meuse river, but they were cut off and all perished.

Meanwhile one brigade attacked the trenches between Avocourt and the redoubt beyond Boiscare, the object being to clear Avocourt wood. The utmost success achieved by this attack was the capture of a few yards of French trenches, which the Germans were able to hold for only an hour. Then they were driven out by a French counter attack and the French line was restored.

British Prepare Advance.

The British are preparing for a new advance in Mesopotamia, where the relief force on the Tigris is gradually approaching closer to Kut-el-Amara and Gen. Townshend's beleagured garrison, according to the British official reports. Improved weather and a cessation of the rise in the Tigris are reported, making conditions more favorable for the operations.

New Mexico produced more than $18,000,000 worth of metals last year. This is the greatest annual output in its history.

GASOLINE PRICES NEARLY DOUBLED

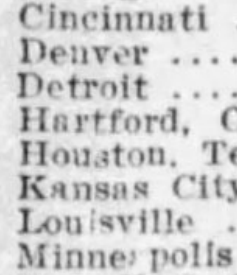
Advances Run From 16c to 25c a Gallon Since Last August.

Chicago, April 5.—An official of one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries said a few days ago, in a private conversation, he considered the price of gasoline sufficiently high at this time. He said consumption warranted high prices, possibly as high as those obtaining, but further advances would not only excite public hostility, but stimulate further crude oil production.

Meanwhile Minneapolis has refused a permit for the oil company operating there to install further gasoline stands in the city, and congress is seeking, through the trade commission, to regulate the price of crude oil, gasoline and crude oil products.

The advances in gasoline now run from 16c to 25c a gallon, and the advances since last August have moved up in some instances 100 per cent. The following table shows the current price of gasoline, tank wagon basis, in the principal cities of the country, compared with last August prices, and the advance in cents, per gallon:

	Cur. price. cts.	Aug. pr. cts.	Advance cts.
Boston	25.0	15.0	10.0
Buffalo	23.0	12.0	11.0
Chicago	18.5	10.5	8.0
Cincinnati	23.0	12.0	11.0
Denver	22.0	12.0	10.0
Detroit	19.0	11.0	8.0
Hartford, Conn.	24.0	14.0	10.0
Houston, Tex.	20.0	12.0	8.0
Kansas City	16.8	9.8	7.0
Louisville	21.0	12.0	9.0
Minneapolis	19.5	11.5	8.0
New York City	24.0	14.0	10.0
Newark, N. J.	22.0	11.0	10.0
Philadelphia	25.0	13.0	12.0
Pittsburgh	25.0	14.0	11.0
Portland, Me.	25.0	15.0	10.0
Raleigh, N. C.	24.0	15.0	9.0
St. Louis	17.9	10.9	7.0
San Francisco	18.0	11.5	6.5
Seattle	18.5	12.0	6.5
Toledo	24.0	11.0	13.0



Fish Bite like hungry wolves any time, if you use MAGIC-FISH-LURE. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write today and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 31, St. Louis, Mo

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free Book. Practical Auto School, 70-T Beaver Street, New York